jiffy.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1901.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Government Report Shows a Decline

States in the great corn belt

the loss is shown in the following table of acreage and estimated yield compared with the yield in 1900:

Acreage, Estimated, July 1, yield, 1901,

also felt by other cereals.

nost 50 per cent in that time:

| Most 30 per cent in that thus | Aug. 1, bu. | July 1, bu. | Corn | 1,500,000,000 | 2,000,000,000 | College | 62,000,000 | 684,000,000 | College | 694,000,000 | College | Coll

The loss on potatoes means a great deal, the condition being only 62.3, com-pared with 88 last year. It means about 160,000,000 bushels, against 210.

000,000 bushels last year.

The advance in prices has offset these

The davance in prices has offset these crop losses so far as the entire farming community is concerned. It is an economic fact that farmers as, a whole get more in the aggregate for their short crops than for their big ones, but the

benefit of this advance is unevenly dis

ributed. Some interests get no benefit from the advanced prices. The railroads

lose their tomage and do not benefit.
They get just so much less to handle.
The following shows the advances in prices on corn and cats since the middle

of June before the drought began: June 13 Aug. 10

Francesco Crispi was born at Ribera,

in Sicily, Oct. 4, 1819. He studied law

deputy and general secretary of war, and for two years was the heart and soul of the resistance offered by the Sicilian peo-

ple. After the victory gained by the Swiss regiments, Crispi fied to France. In 1859-60 he organized the new Sicilian

revolution, landed at Palermo with Gari

leader of the constitutional opposition.

He was chosen as a deputy in 1870 and was promptly elected president of the

chamber. He was placed at the head of

the ministry in the following year and

thereafter for nearly twenty years occu

pying a commanding place in direction of

the governmental affairs.

coal fields

July 1, 1901.

For the Sta

Total ......1,942,347,000

CORN CROP HAS FALLEN 800,000,000 BUSHELS.

Comparison of the yield indicated by government reports for July 1 and Aug. 1 and the returns to the New York Herald for Aug. 10:

139,365,000 217,940,000

Publisher and Proprietor.

NUMBER 28.

## COUNTY OFFICERS Geo. F. Owen James J. Coden Allen B. Falling John J. Coventry John C. Hausou O. Palmer O. Palmer

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY

DOLLEWALDONS,	
South Branch	Charles Kellogg
Beaver Creek	Frank Love
Maple Forest	Wm. S Chalver
Grayling	
Frederic	Wallington Bullgroom

#### BIG PRICES FOR FOOD.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT ARE HIGH IN CHIGAGO.

Present Cost a Shock to Housewives The Late Spring and Drought Are Dairy Products Also Advance.

Chicago housewives and boarding-house keepers take Tall purses when they go to market these days, and even with larger pocketbooks they can purchase only limited quantities of vegetables and fruit. The backward spring, followed by long drought, has sent prices up in an unprecedented way. Young housekeepers never and so much for supplies, and older ones have trees seen such times for many years. While wholesale prices have increaged by arithmetical steps, the street prices have taken their jumps by geometrical of our taken their jumps by geometrical of our states their jumps by geometrical of our taken to the householder. While Chicago housewives and boarding wholesale buyer can go into the mar ket and find that only a moderate 50 or 60 per cent is added to his bill, the house-wife finds that what sufficed last year to buy everything for the Sunday dinner buy everything for the will not even buy enough cacumbe

before were independent are looking for their supply. This has had the effect of before were interpolated the reflect of adding still more to the prices at which produce is quoted. Merchants in South Water street, it is asserted, are called on daily to supply orders from Kansas City, and Nashville. Other cities also are dailed to the complete reversal of conditions. The damping upon Chicago. There has been a complete reversal of conditions. The almost complete fullure of the market of the data of the conditions. The almost complete fullure of the market of the data of the

## "King of Elorida" Is Freed from His

Insure Wife,

At Miami, Pla., Tuesday, Henry M.
Flagler obtained a divorce from his lasane wife. The suit by which Mrs. Flagler was put aside by her multi-millionaire
husband and in planning which years
had been event we disposed of in. a had been spent was disposed of in a

VOLUME XXIII.

The case was heard by Judge Minor S The case was heard by Judge Minor S. Jones, of the Circuit-Court, sitting in chambers. The Standard Oll magnate, who is so mighty in his State as to be known as the "King of Florida," was represented by former Supreme Court Judge George P. Raney, who is accredited with engineering through the Florida Legis-George P. Rancy, who is accreated with engineering through the Florida Legislaturethe bill in the interest of Mr. Flagler by the provisions of which instoiry for four years' standing is made sufficient grounds for divorce. Former Governor Fleming, who had been appointed guardian for Mrs. Flagler, represented the defendant as a matter of form. There the defendant, as a matter of form. There was practically no defense.

Mr. Flagler, in his seventy-second yea once more free to marry again if h hooses. It has been persistently report ed for more than a year that as soon as he obtained his divorce he would make a very young woman, a Southern girl of excellent family, his wife. yield in the neighborhood of 2.000,000 bushels, while the hig yield of 1890 was 2,233,845,165, the government's statement compiled from the reports of 12,000 correspondents indicates a total crop this year of only 1,200,077,000 bushels. This is a shrinake og over 650,000,000 from the estimates made July 1, 1901.

#### DISASTER AT LAKE CRIB.

The Structure Off Cleveland Burns and Workmen Perish. Five men were suffocated in the new Cleveland water works tunnel and thre almost complete failure of the market gardens in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana has brought the dealers in these States to Chicago for the produce they usually sold to Chicagoans.

Tomatoes that sold for 50 to 75 cents a bushel twelve—mouths ago bring \$2.50.

"And even then," said one dealer, "the

### COMMERCIAL MANIERCIAL CORN CROP'S ENORMOUS LOSS. of 27.3 Points. Instead of being reassuring, the government report of the condition of the corn crop on Aug. I is startling in its demonstration of the blighting effect of July's rainless skies upon growing grain. Where an average corn crop means a vield in the neighborhood of 2.000,000

w York Hernld for Aug. 10:
Crop indicated
Tuly 1,1901. Aug. 1, 1901: Aug. 10,1901.
8,0799,000 77,907,800 57,708,752
125,769,000 85,912,100 63,400,002
235,583,000 142,740,900 110,658,370
277,070,800 178,460,800 133,240,420
134,718,000 65,229,200 56,522,900

55,209,260 28,724,600 89,131,050

1,280,307,600

43,447,466 79,339,878

548,517,873 554,708,027

1,103,223,000

Damages to crops and other unpromiing features in the situation have cause less hesitation in general business than less nesitation in general business than might naturally have been expected. It has been a matter of comment as indicating the soundness of conditions that the New York stock market and legitimate business have shown so little effect.

mate business have shown so little effect from the uncertainties in the outlook. Many localities will be harmed this year as a result of the shortage in crops. The yield in everything but wheat will be so much shorter that the buying power of several States in the Southwest, will be much reduced. Wheat has been reason in our physical states and the Southwest. ed in such abundance and the foreign market is so large that it will go far to-ward redeeming the position of the cou-try as a whole. Investigation shows that old corn is being kept in some communi-ties for a good price; and some of that will be shipped to the West for fodder.

The effect of the July drought was also felt by other cereals.

A comparison of the crop promise July I with the prospect Aug. I, thirty days later, as told in the percentages of the Washington document, discloses why the West has been buying the coarse grain with such a frenzy for four weeks, and why the corn and onts prices are up almeet 50 per cent in that time. A prolonged struggle with the steet strikers would mean the loss to Ameri-can manufacturers of the European war-kets they have taken pains—to—develop as their inability to furnish goods would present a desirable opportunity for En-

Troubles in small banks continue. In with small capital became numerous, dis honesty in one form or another has bee responsible. As a valuable adjunct the crop-moving operations the small bank has already demonstrated its value. Less actual cash is required from the central cities. The small banks and their facilities supply the lack, and thus less disturbance is caused in financial cer

Berlin is having more difficulties and failures are reported with great frequency. Other points in Europe are in healthful shape. Money rates are easy abroad. Indications are that the United States will make more shipments of gold to Europe, which will relieve the situation forther. to Europe, which will releve the situa-tion further. Money is low in New York as well as Chicago. Bank clearings maintain a good average gain through-out the country, and railroad earnings hold up well. This is the season of dul-ness in the stock-market: Vacations are general and public interest in the mar-ket is at a lower elb then has convenions. ket is at a lower ebb than has so

by comparing the ordinary temperatures in those places with that prevailing in the Southern cities, where the thermometris commonly much higher, where the people are accustomed to heat and have formed habits which enable them to bear the without discomptor. in Signy, Oct. 4, 1819. He studied his at Palermo and became a member of the bar at Naples, where he took part in the conspiracies that led to the overthrow of the kingdom of the Two Siglies in 1848. He was one of the chief promoters of the insurrection of Palermo, became a it without discomfort. In New Orleans for instance, the thermometer showed at

revolution, landed at Palermo with Garibaldi and his volunteers, and after fighting as a simple soldier became a minister, in which capacity he paved the way for the annexation of the Two Sicilies to the kingdom of Liuly. In 18(1 he was returned by the city of Palermo to the first Italian Parliament, in which he took a prominent and influential position, becoming in a short time the acknowledged asserbed to the fact, that for a time the acknowledged. such a visitation of hot weather may be ascribed to the fact that for a time the people of a temperate zone find themselves thrust into the conditions of the

never prepared. The residents of Ma nila, for instance, would have found New cities should be subjected to such temperatures while those of the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts are in comparative comfort is only one of the anomalies of -climate-which seems to require that ts inhabitants be prepared to meet any degree of heat or cold which mun cut degree of heat or cold which bear and live.—Chicago News.

New Labor Order Formed

A new national labor order, intended to bring together all classes of mechan les, helpers and laborers in the navy yards and arsenals throughout the coun

## H. M. FLAGLER GETS DIVORCE. | \$ WAR NEAR AT HAND.

COLOMBIAN LEGATION GOES FROM CARACAS.

Latest Maya Shows Situation Extremely Grave-United States Battleship Iowa Ordered South-Ameri can Charge to Act for Colombians.

Press advices from Willemstad, Cura

rees advices from whenstad, calar-cao, report that the Colombian legation left Caraças Monday. This is accepted in Washington as amounting to a decla-ration of war against Venezuela and the situation is regarded as extremely graye. The State Department has authorize The State Department has authorized the American charge d'affairs at Caracas, Venezuela, to use his good offices for Cofombia in the absence of the Colombian minister at the Venezuelan (apital. Mr. Russell telegraphed last week asking information as to his course of action in case of the withdrawal of the Colombian minister, which ampremtly was in consister, which ampremtly was in consister, which ampremtly was in consister. case of the withdrawal of the Colombian minister, which apparently was in contemplation at that time. He did not, however, indicate that this withdrawal was preliminary to any rupture between the two republies, but simply asked if he would be authorized to act temporarily in looking after Colombia's interests in case of the withdrawal of the antifister.

The battinglish love has been ardered

of the withdrawal of the antifister.

The battle-ship Iowa has been ordered to proceed at once from the Puget Sound navy yard for San Francisco. The Navy Department determined to send the Iowa to Pannan instead of the Wisconsin, which had been previously selected. The gunboat Machias sailed from Norfolk for Colon Theaday mention. Colon Tuesday morning

Cables in Bad Condition. Mr. Geran, the Colombian charge d'affaires at Washington, was, on Tuesday, still in official ignorance of the momentous events which, according to the press reports, are transpiring on the Isthmus of Franama and along the Venezuelan of Panama and along the Venezuela border. He attributes his lack of infor

border. He attributes his lack of information to a break in cable communication with his country, the line from Buena Ventura north having been reported in very had working order.

Mr. Geran characterized the situation in the south as most bewildering. The official devices concerning the probable withdrawal of the Colombian minister from Venezuela he regards as significant, though he notice out that renorts have though he points out that reports have distinctly stated that Senor Rico, the minister there, had not demanded, nor had he been presented, with his pass-

Consul General Gudger's course in looking after the interests of Chinese along the isthmus is not in pursuance of any specific instructions from Washington, but follows a procedure established some twelve years ago, in connection with points at which the Chinese were entirely without official representation.

#### WILL ASK TO BE RELIEVED. Admiral Sampion to Relinquish Pres-

ent Command.
Rear Admiral Sampson, commanding the Boston navy yard, will ask the Navy Department to be relieved from his present command about the 15th of November 15th of Nove ber. He will retire for age in February and his request will be in full accord with and his request will be in this account which eastom of the Navy Department of placing officers on waiting orders about three months in advance of their retirement.—Admiral Sampson will not ask to be relieved entirely because of ill health. Some months ago his friends were wor-ried in regard to his condition, but he has so steadily improved that to day he is said to be in much better health than he has been for a long time.

The Navy Department expects him to be present at the inquiry into the con-duct of Rear Admiral Schley in the war

duct of Rear Admiral Schley in the war Curiosities of the Heat Wave.

Although fluctuations in the weather in the temperate zone are a frequent cause of discomfort it is not often that, as in the case of the recent heat wave. excessive forms.

Grand Old Man of Italy Passes Away at the case of the recent heat wave, excest at Naples.

Francesco Crispi, Italy's grand old man, died at Naples Sunday evening surrounded by the members of his famully and several intimate friends. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena were at one notified.

Francesco Crispi was born at Ribera Some idea of the hardship which the be assigned. In following this custom, people of northern cities have to imdergo in weather of this kind may be gained. Rear Admiral Mortiner L. Johnson, combir comparing the ordinary temperatures manding the Port Royal naval station, to succeed Rear Admiral Sampson when he is relieved at Boston. Rear Admira Johnson is from Massachusetts, and was appointed to the navy from that State in 1859.

#### GOVERNMENT LOSES MILLIONS Gigantic Customs Frauds Brought to

Bold frauds upon the customs service which, for extent and magnitude, have never been equaled, were disclosed Mon day as a result of complaints that in-voices of silk had been held up unduly by the Appraiser of the port at New York. Through collusion between importers and employes in the customs service, it is said that the Treasury Department has bee defrauded of duties amounting to mil

defrauded of duties amounting to mi-lions of dollars. It is alleged that these fraudulent practices have been going of sadiscovered for many years and that several officials whose duty it was to ap-praise importations of silk have been able to retire from office with comfortable for tunes bestowed upon them by favored im While no official statement has ye been made of the facts that have been brought to light, it became known among silk importers that charges were about to be preferred against at least one of the largest silk importing houses in the country. Several concerns are said to be involved. W. E. Wakeman, appraiser of the port, declined to discuss the discov-

eries which have been made by his department. Notes of Current Events.

Fire destroyed several business house Shreveport, La. Loss, \$175,000. Chicago may appoint chaplains to th lite department, to attend all fires.

John D. Rockefeller paid \$50,000 for the Rufus Weeks homestead, Pontico Hills, N. Y. Proposed extension of the C., R. I. & ?, to Pacific coast will not be backed by

the government. It is said the political parties of Bul-

### FACTS ABOUT ::: \$ ‡:::THE CENSUS.

A census bulletin gives tables showing the population by sex, general nativity, and color, of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and and color, of mining, was, Ransas, and Indian Territory. From the figures presented it appears that Iowa has only 6 per cent of colored persons, and with respect to sex that in each case the males constitute a larger percentage of the total population in 1900.

of that of Iowa, 52.3 per cent of that of Kausas, and 53.3 per cent of that of Indian Territory.

The foreign born element in 1900 constitutes somewhat more than one-eighth of the total population of Iown, while in Kausas it is a little more than one-twelfth, and in Indiana about one-eigh-

The white element in 1900 constitutes in Indiana 97.7 per cent, in Iowa 99.4 per cent, and in Kansas 90.3 per cent of the total population, the small colored element in each of these States being composed almost wholly of persons of negro descent. In Indian Territory, however, the whites constitute 77.2 per cenand the colored 22.8 per cent of the total population of the Territory in 1900, the latter element, being comprised in good part of Indians.

Of the total population of Iowa in 1900 foreign white persons constitute 13.7 per cent and native white persons of foreign parentage 29.2 per cent, these two elements combined representing upward of two-fifths of the entire population of the State. These same two elements of the white population constituted a little over one-courth of the total population of Kan-sas in 1900 and about one-fifth that of Indiana. In Indian Territory these same two elements represent only 3.8 per cent of the total population, the native white element of foreign parentage alone representing 2.6 per cent.

The figures for the three States of In diana, Iowa, and Kansas are summarized in the accompanying table:

To show the relative strength of the different States in regard to the elements of the population, a table of percentages gives the following results:

States and Fe. Na For-Tees Males maes legg, White ed, indian 51.1 48.0 94.4 elgg, White ed, iowa 51.8 48.2 86.3 13.7 6 97. 2.8 Gansus 52.8 47.7 01.4 8.0 96.6 8.7

showing the population of Michigan, Min-nesota, and Mississippi by sex, nativity and color. According to this bulletin the total population is as follows:

The males predominate in 1900 in all of the three States considered in this bul-

letin, Minissota having the largest proportion or 53.2 per cent of males, as compared with 40.8 per cent of females.

In Michigan and Mississippi the percentages for the males are 51.6 and 50.4 respectively.

In Minnesota the foreign born element In 1900 constitutes something more than one-fourth of the total population of the State, or 28.9 per cent, while in Michigan the same element constitutes 22.4 per cent of the total population. In Mississimit the population is Note itself and the population of the total population. sissippi the population is practically all of native birth, the foreign born element in 1900 representing only five-tenths of 1 per cent of the total population.

In the consideration of the native and foreign born elements in 1900 it should be borne in mind that at the present census Indians and other persons on Indian reservations are included in the statement of population, which was not the case, however, at preceding consuses. The inclusion of this element affects materially, in certain cases, the percentage of antive and foreign born, but it has no special effect upon the proportions in any of the States under consideration, al-though there are a few thousand Indians still residing in each, practically all of whom are of native birth.

The white population of Mississippi is composed almost wholly of native white

### ILLINOIS TOWN BURNED.

Fire Destroys Fifty Business House and Dwellings in Rantoul.

The entire business district of Rantoul, Ill., and half a dozen blocks of rest-denees—were-destroyed by fire the other afternoon. A spark from a passing railrond engine started the fire and a high wind, a six weeks' drought which had left every building as dry as tinder, and the lack of a city water works, were the factors that made it so swift and fierce that it was uncontrollable. Champaign and Paxton sent their fire departments, but water could not be obtained in sufficient quantities. Dynamite was tried, but it did not bluder the flames where buildings were close together.

Live wire killed Frederick Petty

In each State and Territory there is an excess of males over females in 1900, the males constituting 51.1 per cent of the total population of Indiana, 51.8 per cent

teenth. In Indian Territory the propor-tion of foreign born is small, this element constituting only 1.2 per cent of the total population of the Territory in 1900.

States and Terri-tories. Males. Females. Native. Foreign. Indiana 1.283.404 1.231.038 2.374.841 142.121 lowa 1.158.849 1.075.004 1.925.1933 305.920 Kansas 768.716 701,779 1.343.810 126.685

Director Merriam has issued a bulletin

Total popularion Males Females horn.

States lation Males Females horn.

Mich. 2,420,982 1,248,003 1,112,077 1,879,329

Mim. 1,751,394 82,499 818,894 1,240,076

Miss. 1,551,270 781,451 709,879 1,1643;229

persons of native parentage, this ele-ment constituting 39.7, per cent of the entire population of the State in 1900.

The entire business district of Rantoul

buildings were close together.

Over fifty business and residence houses were burned. The loss is estimated at upward of \$300,000, with insurance of less than half that amount hut that figure will not cover the injury to the town, which has left only one ho tel, which was located outside the business district, and one lumber yard Owing to the fact that nearly every

Owing to the fact that hearly every-business house was burned out, including grocery stores, restaurants and the best-hotel in the town, the first thing to be attended to was supplying the people with food and clothing. Several tempo-rary groceries were established and sup-plies were obtained from Paxton and Chanical Broad add for Location and Champaign. Bread sold for 15 cents a lanf, and everything else in proportion, The entire business portion of the town will be rebuilt in a short time.

Zancaville, Ohio.

## \*++++++++++++++++++++++ SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Pastor, A. Orval Alexander, Prageling 10:30 a. m. and 7:36 p. m. Class meeting, 10:30 a. m. sab-bath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:35 p. m. Julior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday, Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

Prayer meeting, now, ...

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Guichard, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday In the month at 10:30 a m, and 7:30 p, m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and X. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wedneday. lay. Prayer meeting every DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Ber

P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Bervices every Sunday at 10:30 s. m. and 7 p. m., and everyW day at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,- Regu-

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 858, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. F. M. Michleson, W. M. J. F. Hum, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. H. Wisner, Post Com.
J. J. Coventry, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-MRS. F. EICKHOFF, President. JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAILING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 190 .-R. D. CONNINE, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 187.-Meets every Tuesday evening HERRY TRUMLEY N. G. M. E. SIMPSON Sec.

BUTLER POST. No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. Latt. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain. P.D. BROHES, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.— Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLN Com. T. NGLAN, B. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 63, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon,

MRS. F. NARRIN, W. M. MISS ETTA COVENTRY, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790 .- Meets coord and last Wednesday of each month. E. Spans, C. R. E. MATSON, R. S.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 690, L. O. T. M.—Meetz list and third Friday of each month. Mrs. George Dyrs, Lady Com. Mrs. I. L. Jones, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hak the first and third Wednesday of each month. A. MCCLAIN, K. of R. S.

H. A. BANMAN, C. O. GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening MARILDA SMITH, President. EFFIE LEIGHTON, Secretary

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

# Bank of Grayling

SUCCESSOR TO

Crawford Co. Exchange Bank

MARIUS HANSON, PROPRIETOR. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Interest paid on certificates of deposite Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office over Fournier's Drug Store. Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 6

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC. Pine Lands Bought and

Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After. GRAYLING, - - MICH. Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of

## JOSEPH PATTERSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC. FIRE INSURANCE.

Office in Conner Building, 2d floor PLING, MICE. GRAYLING.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County FIRE INSURANCE. Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly titended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opcosite the Court House,

GRAYLING, MICH.

An ...

Advertisement. If you put a sign ever your

doer, you are an advertisen.
The sign is intended to advertise your business to the passers-by.
An advertisement in a relisbie paper is many thousand signs spread over many miles You can't carry everybedy to your sign, but the Nowspa-

per can earry your aign to everybody. 

importers and employes.

pickles now.

Some High Prices.

The combined influences of the backward spring and the drought have made Chicago the point to which cities that

COST OF FOOD IN CHICAGO NOW AND A YEAR AGO

VEGETABLES. August, 1600,
40 cents a bushel,
60 cents a bushel,
52 cents a suck,
52 cents a suck,
52 cents a suck,
55 cents a hundred,
55 cents a bushed,
55 cents a bushed,
56 cents a bushed,
56 cents a bushed,
56 cents a hundred,
56 cents a hundred,
56 cents a bushel,
57 cents a bushel,
58 cents a bushel, August, 1901. \$1.15 n bushel. \$1.35 å bushel. 65 cents a sack. \$1.50 a sack. \$1.50 a hundred. \$1.50 a hundred. \$2 a sack

MEATS.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

FRUITS. Grapes .... Plums ....

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* market gardeners are bringing in marbles instead of good sized tomators. Nothing suffered more from the drought than tomators." Beets, carrots, and radishes that sold last year in bunches of 100 for 25 cents find buyers enough for the meager supply at \$1.50. Four cents a dozen farmerly was considered a fair price for encumbers. The present rate is 25 cents. Cucumber pickles command more than three times the price of 1900. Parsley at three times the price of 1000. Faving at \$1.65 a harred scarcely looks to solemn restaurant buyers to be the same article. that could be purchased a year ago at 25 ccuts a harred. Dried onions at \$1.10 a bushel are more than twice as dear to the contributions to the contributions to the contributions. boarding-house keeper as last year. Po-tatoes are selling at \$1.10 to \$1.20 a hashel, where 40 cents was asked las bushel, where 40 cents was asked last August. The dealers say that the forrid summer following close on the buckward spring rotted the vegetable in the ground. The sort of cabbages that could be bought last year for a cent anywhere in

the market district now commands cents. The donlers and buyers alike sny that cabbages this year are so poor as to be almost useless for food. be almost useless for food.

The light and inferior supply of vegetables not only has caused the price on everything from pointoes to pursley to soor, but the rush of buyers to substitute fruit for the almost unobtainable vegehas caused the price of fruit to table has caused the price of Plut to reach an unusual figure. Poealers say that the price of all fruit is based to a considerable degree upon the market price of apples. Apples this year sell at \$3 a barrel—the same article that went at \$1

a barrel last August. Even the fine quality of the fruit, which is usually un-

quality of the fruit, which is usually unl-touched by fluctuations of the common grades, has been selling nearly 50 per-cent higher than a year ago.

Berries have been so scarce this year as to command more than double price. Dealers assert that 75 per cent of the berries in Michigan dried up during the drought. A crate of blackberries that could be bought a year ago at 60 or 75 cents now sells at 82. Plums sell from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a bex, an advance of 50 per cent over last year. Pears, selling under a similar advance, command from under a similar advance, command from \$1.75 to \$2.25. Oranges that soid has year at \$3.50 a box are going at \$5. Cher-ries selling at double last year's price are quoted, at from \$1.35 to \$2.50 a box

Of course, fresh meat has been prett,

high for a long time anyway, and it ha

not been rising any within the last for

cent higher. Cheese is higher, too, but the funniest thing of all is that smoked fish have gone up more than 2 cents a New York Customs Fronds.

Bold Frands have been discovered the New York custom house by which the government has been defrauded of millions through collusion between silk



Many towns in Northern Indiana ar General Attorney John B. Cockrum, o

Phins for a \$40,000,000 union depot for Chicaga have been prepared. All the roads except the Illinois Central, the Northwestern, the Pennsylvania and the Great Western favor it. The railroads brought in and took of

Local roads handled 27,301 cars in Indianapolis, last week, 21,821 being loaded, 2,000 more loaded cars than in the same week of last year. There is an un usual demand for stock and grain cars The Union Pacific line discovered a new road ballast in disintegrated granite

educing time. The Toledo, Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railway Company was incorporated by the Secretary of State of Ohio at Columbus, the capital stock being \$100,000. The ultimate object of the

the Western Passenger Asse ciation held in Chicago, the question o charton hear at theraps, the question of checking a passenger's bargang from his hone to his destination was discussed. One or two roads have adopted the plan, which enables a traveler to says local express charges.

.\$1 a barrel. .15 cents a basket. .70 cents a crate. .18 cents a box. .\$5 cents a box. .\$3.50 a box. .\$1 a bunch. Under the pressure of the extremely the pressure of the extremely pessimistic report of the government of the condition of crops throughout the country markets on the Chicago Board of Trade Monday experienced a startling-ty excited opening and prices went soaring unward. Wheat for September delivery took a jump of 2 cents during the first few minutes because of the alarming state of affairs acknowledged in the re port, and corn was even stronger, show ing a gain of 3 cents before the session was hardly well under way.

The Central Passenger Association is said to have internal troubles, which may break forth at any time. asking postal stations in railway depots Wubash and Goshen have such now.

of Indianapolis has week 20,339 freight cars, 21,104 being loaded, an increase of 888 over the preceding week, and 1,908 over the corresponding week in 1900.

found in the mountain sides. It packs a closely that it is impervious to water, Railroad men say it will be important in

ompany is an electric line between the cities named.

Told in a Few Lines. Colored railway porters deny that the Miners in Senator Clark's

mines, Jerome, A. T., are still out. It is said that fourteen French warship are equipped with wireless telegraphy. A private hospital for the treatment of consumption has been established in New The Henry C. Frick Company is said to o own four-fifths of the Pennsylvania ice

the Civil War.

Rear Admiral Kimberley has been ex

Capt. Bird, St. Louis, is dead. He was prominent figure in river circles during

# been the case at this time of the year.

for instance, the thermometer showed an average of '18 degrees, with a maximum temperature of 92, while in New York the thermometer stood at 99. In Vicksburg the temperature was 90, in Memphls 92, in Atlanta 80, rising to 80, in Galveston 84, in Nashville 82 and in El Paso 74, with a maximum of 92. And while the tropical South, habituated to

tropics-conditions for which they hila, for instance, wound may some York's recent high temperature uncon fortable, but they would not have su cumbed to it. That Northern seaboar

try has been organized. at Washington D. C. "The Navy Yard Employes' Pro tective Association" is the name chose Rear Admiral Kimberfey has been excased from the Schloy court of inquiry on account of ill health.

Three highwaymen robbed cleven harvest hands at Arkansas Citf, Kab., of the Berliner Tagehlatt, has been arrested by the British for alleged espionage in behalf of the Boars. but the words "arsenal" will be adde

garla will compet Prince Ferdinand to vacate his throne.

## CUPID ABOARD SHIP.

TEACHERS BOUND FOR PHILIP-PINES ARE WEDDED.

Thirty Couples Stop Off at Honotulu and Bunt a Preacher-Illinois Sheriff Receives an Infernal Machine-Veterans Die Through Error.

The transport Thomas sailed from Sai Francisco about July 24, en route to Manila, having on board 300 male and 100 female teachers, who are to enter educaremaic teachers, who are to enter culcational services under the Tak commission in the Philippines. These teachers were all unmarried, and represent the various States of the Union. It now appears that Cupid wrought havoe among the school ma'ams and the young men on the journey from San Francisco to Honolillu. Two days before landing at Hono-Two days before landing at Hon ulu it became known to Capt. Bufard several couples desired marriage. How far the epidemic had spread was unknown to him until he reached the unknown to him until he reached the Islands, when thirty couples repaired to a Honolulu clergyman and became husbands and wives. The Thomas remained in port forty-eight hours. What action the government will take in the marriages contracted en route is unknown, but a peculiar condition has been cre-

#### PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

Standing of League Clubs in Contest for the Pennant. Following is the standing of the clubs the National League:

W. L.
Pittsburg 54 36 Boston 46 50
Philadelphia 57 40 New York 38 53
Bt. Louis 55 43 Cincinuati 39 55
Brooklyn 54 41 Chicago 39 62

Standings in the American Lengue are

W. L. W. L. W. L. Ohlcago ... 90 38 Phitadelphia 50 48 Boston ... 57 40 Cleveland ... 41 54 Baltimore ... 53 41 Washington 39 54 Detroit ..... 52 46 Milwaukee .. 35 . 62 IOWA MILLIONAIRE IS DEAD.

Edwin Manning, a Ploneer, Expires

Edwin Manning, a Proneer; Expires at the Ape of 94.

Edwin Manning, the richest man in Iowa and for over half a century the leading business man of the State, died Priddy aged 91 years at his home at Keosanqua. He left an estate estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The story of the accumulation of this wealth. Is practically the history of the State. is practically the history of the State from the days of Black Hawk to the present. Mr. Manning was of English descent, and was born in South Coventry, Bethany, Pa., as a clerk in his uncle's store at \$10 a month.

ceptacles on the street crossings and in public parks. The most important meas ire is the fumigation of rooms

COST OF TRANSPORT SERVICE.

General Long's Report Will Show Expenditure of \$20,000.

penditure of \$20,000.

Gen. O. F. Long, superintendent of the army transport service in San Francisco, is preparing his annual report to the quartermaster-general of the army. It will show that in round numbers \$20,000,000 has been disbursed there in the matternage of the transport service. maintenance of the transport service. The estimated cost of transporting a soldier from San Francisco to Manila is to be \$130; for a cabin passenger, Coal is one of the biggest items of

ITEM IN MOLINEUX TRIAL.

Printing of the Volume of Testimony

Alone Cost \$7,829. Edward R. Carroll, clerk of the New York Court of General Sessions, has sent to Comptroller Coler a bill for \$7,829 for printing the volume of testimony taken at the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the killing of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. The hills for stenographic work and other connected with the trial for ex ceed this expense of the mere printing of the records of the case.

Scandal in Patent Office

Scandal in Patent Office, Edward V. Shepard, of Massachusetts, chief clerk of the patent office, was sum-marily dismissed after an investigation by Commissioner of Patents Duell and other officials in connection with the disappearance of money contained in un claimed registered letters returned to the

Steamer Strikes on Iceberg The steamer Islander of the Canadian Pacific's Alaska line struck an iceberg off Douglass Island and sank, carryin down from sixty-five to eighty of passengers and crew.

Killed in Crossing Accident. Four persons were killed and many in mail train at the 47th street

Saved from Indians' Torture.

Juan Robeles, a Mexican boy, 16 years old, was saved from a horrible fate by a posse which went from Phoenix, A. T to a settlement of Yaqui Indians, where the boy was about to be put to death by torture for having killed Azula, an Indian, for beating a squaw.

Suspected Man Pleads Guilty. At Crockett, Cal., John Winters, charged with having robbed the yault of the Selby Company of bullion exceeding \$280,000 in value, had his preliminary ex-

France as a Naval Power. Walter Wellman, the newspaper correspondent, believes France, by means of her newly discovered submariae loat, has revolutionized naval warfare, holds magtery of the Meditorranean and soon will be fable in event of war to sweep the channel and the North Sea.

Martial Law in Bennes Avres Informal advices received from Buenos Ayres by the State Department are to the effect that the capital has been under martial law since early in July. The order was the result of deeds of violence committed on the Plaza, caused by op-



"FARMERS' TRUST" PROJECTED.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, tion in Texas. He has just returned to Columbia, S. C., from a thorough tour of inspection of that State, and reports the issue except Georgia, Mr. Jordan is strongly in favor of a "farmers' trust," and declares it to be the only sensible solution of the situation in the State et Texas. That is what his association is working for, he says. It has gathered great strength since last year, especially in-the Southwest. Byery county-in-Texas to the money is heterograph to the money is heterograph to the situation of the situation of the strength since last year, especially as has an official organizer the money is heterograph to the money is heterograph. working for, he says. It has gathered great strength since last year, especially in-the Southwest. Every county in Texas has an official organizer, and considerable money is being expended in supplying the farmers with literature. The purpose of the organization is that the farmers shall fix the price, based on cropyield (which the association expects to yield (which the association expects to yield (which the association expects to be able to estimate very accurately early in the season), and on the probable demand. The cotton not needed for immediate consumption will be stored in bonded warehouses, which will be established in every community. This will be sold, during the year, according to the demand. The farmers obtain advances on stored cotton.

stored cotton. PISTOL AIDS A PEDAGOGUE.

A Kentucky Teacher Wears a Gun Strapped About Him Is a pistol properly a part of a peda-gogue's outift? This question eame un-before State Superintendent of Education McChesney of Kentucky when one claim-ant to the position of teacher in a Pike County district school made affidavit that:

74e; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50e to 30e; rye, No. 2, 50e Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 73c to 74e; corn, No. 3, 57e to 58e; outs, No. 2 white, 38e to 39e; rye, No. 1, 58e to 50e; barley, No. 2, 61e to 62e; perk, unty district school made affidavit that his rival taught school with a revolver strapped about him and that on this account he was enabled to keep good order count he was enabled to keep good order and prevent any rival teacher from trying to start an opposition class. Superintendent McChesney gave the matter serious consideration. The law against the intimidation of pupils was involved. After deliberation, however the State Superintendent appointed that while the constant wearing of such a large gun in the cities of the State might have a tendency to intimidate the puyet in Pike County he believed that the contrary, it might have a benefeffect.

LEAVES MONEY TO BURN.

Eccentric Minnesota Man Bequeaths

Eccentric Minnesota Man Bequeue, His Fortune to the Flames. Twenty-five thousand dollars inc bills will be publicly burned at Faribalult, Minn, by order of the Probate Court un-TUBERCULOSIS IN ARIZONA.

Phoenix Health Officers Would Prevent Spread of Contagion.

Arizona has begun a campaign against tuberculosis, which may finally result in a strict quarantine against victims of pulmonary trouble. The city council of Phoenix passed ordinances intended to Phoenix passed ordinances intended to the council of Phoenix passed ordinances intended to provide the council of Phoenix passed ordinances intended to provide the council of Phoenix passed ordinances intended to provide the council of Phoenix passed ordinances intended to provide the council of Phoenix passed or provided that the administrator has no more right to destroy the money by fire than he would have to buildings. They will make a bitthe money by fire than he would have to destroy buildings. They will make a bit-ter fight in the courts against the carry-ing out of the terms of the will.

KISS A MAN TO PUNISH HIM.

Girls in an Indiana Town Embarras a Foe of Osculation.
Albert Foss, of Taswell, Ind., Sied acfidavits against six society girls, who
gave him a public kissing. Foss is a
music teacher, and boasted at several
parties that he had never been kissed by a girl. The six girls laid for him on the street and kissed him until he cried "enough." He was greatly mortified, and went before a justice of the peace and caused the arrest of the girls. They were released on ball.

WOMAN HORSEWHIPS CLERKS

Wife of a Montana Storekeeper Fights the Union. Mrs. William Glass, wife of the pro prietor of a Great Falls, Mont., store

horsewhipped three members of the Trades and Labor Council who had been Trades and Labor-Council who had been stationed about the store by the organization to distribute circulars asking the public not to patronize the place. The store had been declared "unfair" by the clerks' union because Glass refused to observe the 6 o'clock closing rule.

"Katy" Train Held Um. Passenger train No. 4 on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad was held up about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning near Cancy, Ind. T., by five bandits, who, after blowing up the strong box in the express car, robbing the occupants of the onssenger conches and doing considerable other damage, escaped with a small sum of money.

At Lawton, O. T., the ban on saloons was lifted Monday morning, and before Nas arted about his people of the country was an Indian reservation, even the introduction of liquor was prohibited, and after the opening, saloons were barred for a few dhys merely as a

Maneuvers Hurt by Mumps.

The battleship Alabama of the North Atlantic squadron is in quarantine at Nantucket because of a scourge of numps. This is a serious drawback to the squadron and the maneuvers, as the Alabama had been scheduled to take an invented. important part.

Water Kills Thousands. The steamship Idaumi Maru brings news from Hong Kong of the drowning of thousands of Chinese in Kwang Si Province by a sudden rise of several rivers. The principal places affected are Wu Chau, Takhing, Shiuing and Sambul

War Scems Near. The withdrawal of the Colombian lega tion from Venezuela is believed to indi cate signs of trouble between the two United States representatives in Vene

will look after Colombian interests Joliet Men Go Out. Johet cumployes of the Illinois Steel Company, after a stormy meeting of six hours, decided to strike. Six thousand men are affected by this decision. The strike forces the closing of the American stool and wire plant.

Vrance's Population Grows The official final census returns sho the population of France to be 88,641,333 an increase in the last five years of 412, 864. This increase is mainly in urban

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.95; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.95; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.65; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.65; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn. No. 2 60c to 61e; oats, No. 2, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 62c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62c to 63c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$8.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 59c to 61c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; rye, 57c to 58c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 78c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 57c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 59c

Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.20; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.85.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2 (let to 62c; outs. No. 2 white, 43c to 44c; 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 43c to 44c butter, creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, western, 14c to 16c.

MONTANA TO AUCTION LAND.

State Will Offer 3,000,000 Acres for Sale to Highest Bidders.

The State of Montana will shortly have a land sale that will eclipse the recent government affair in Oklahoma, where about 2,000,000 acres were disposed of to homeseekers. About 3,000,000 acres distributed throughout every country in the State will be accessed of county in the State will be auctioned off by Land Registrar Long. This course was decided at a meeting of the State Board of Commissioners. A State law prohibits the sale of any lands at less than \$10 an acre, and where Registrar Long fails, to receive bids of at least that he will only lease the lands to the highest bidder. The board decided that ingnest blader. The board occides that be limited to 160 acres agricultural or 640 acres of grazing land.

JUDGE HARNEY TALKS.

Accused Montana Jurist Says Big Bribe

Was Offered Him.

Judge Edward W. Harney, of Butte,
Mont., who has been charged with corruption in the decision of the famous
Minnie Healy mine case, has declared
that he was offered a builto 2520 0010 that he was offered a bribe of \$250,000 that he was obsered a bride of \$250,000 if he would decide the case in favor of the Amalgamated Copper Company. His written statement of the case charges that coercion was used to get a decision favorable to the Amalgamated interests. He upholds the character of Mrs. Brackett and declares that many of the letters in the case which are being used to show in the case which are being used to show that he was corrupt are forgeries.

BRIDGES DAMAGED BY FLOOD.

High Water in Upper East Tennessee

Causes Alarm.

Heavy rains have been falling in upper
East Tennessee and all streams are swollen. The Virginia and Southwestern. len. The Virginia and Southwestern Railroad system's temporary bridge at Rainfold system's temporary bridge at Elizabethton was wished afteren inches out of place. It may be sayed. Water from the Watauga and Doc Rivers is flooding houses adjacent to the stromms at Elizabethton. These two temporary bridges were erected after steel structures had been washed away by the big May flood. May flood.

CRUSHED BY A WIRE ROPE.

Coal Heaver Drawn Into the Spool of Windlass and Killed.

At SE Paul a rapidly winding rope, taut as a weight of several tons could make it, drew Emil Herman, a coal heaver, onto the iron spool of a windlass on the dredge boat at the levee filling.

Hermann screening twice before the Hermann screnmed twice before the bloody work of the rope was completed,

Killed While Praying.
In Tunica County, Mississippi, John
Littlejohn, a deacon in a negro church, was engaged in prayer at a revival service when he was shot and instantly killed by a member of the church named Charles Jones. In the confusion that followed Jones was stabled and kille

Falls from a Window.

James Craig, a well-known attorney, formerly a millionaire who liberally patronized the stage, was fatally injured by second-story his home in St. Louis. Both arms wer broken and his head was badly bruised.

"Insanity" Trust Sucd. oreme Court against members of the al-eged "insanity trust" asking in behalf of John Morse, better known as John Rode the victim of the trust, judgment fo \$15,000 damages and costs.

Reavy Fighting Reported. A British steamer brought news to Kingston of heavy fighting between gov-ernment troops and rehels near Colon. Foreigners were fleeing to escape pro-

Thompson Gets Sentence Edward P. Thompson was convicted of fraudulent transactions while postmaster at Havana, and sentenced to a fine of \$400 and six months, imprisonment.

Pollow Obto's Example.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania and Virginia followed the example set by Obio, ignoring silver and confining their fight to State issues.

Drawing Bouble Pay.

Many retired army officers are found to
be drawing double pay from the government. Beveral are employed in the pension department as clerks.

BLOODY RIOT IN ANADARKE.

Six Men Killed, Knives and Coupling PhasBeing Weapons Used. In Anadarke, Kan, Saturday night, rufflansattacked a young farmer who was too frightened to resist. D. A. James too frightened to resist. D. A. James, of Barneston, Iowa, n cousin of the famous James brothers, interfered in behalf of the farmer. He himself was then attacked. James knocked three or four of the rumans down in turn, when he was joined by several others, and the fight became a riot in which 200 were engaged. The roughs drew knives. One rough cut the air hose on a Rock Island passenger train and was seized by Joe passenger train and was seized by Jo-Porter, a freight brakeman, and literally refer, a freight brakeman, and interally stamped to death. Three chieves rushed at Porter, who knocked them all out with a coupling pin. Six bodies were found in the vicinity in the tall weeds where they had been dragged after the end of the fight.

READY TO SWALLOW GERMS.

Denver Man Offers to Make Test of Dr

Denver Man Offers to Make Test of Dr. Koch's Theory.

The question of whether or not animal tuberculosis can be communicated to human beings has led T. L. Monson, State Dairy Commissioner of Colorado, to make a unique offer. He agrees to submit to a thorough test of the matter, provided a suitable annuity for his family is guaranteed in case the experiment should prove fatal to him. Mr. Monson-has given a great deal of study to tubersuch a prove rath to him. hir, should be has given a great deal of study to tuber-culosis and the peculiarities of the disease in cattle and human beings and is a firm believer in the theory recently promulgated by Prof. Koch, which was to the effect, that the animal tuberculosis is not transmissible to men. transmissible to man.

FAILED TO CURE HICCOUGHS.

Hypnotism Afforded Only Temporary Relief.

Hypnotism failed to effect more than temporary relief from hiecoughing in the

case of Miss Loretta Kemp, of Washing ton, D. C., who suffered from that tron Bile for 144 hours before being relieved.
The simple ice remedy cured Miss Kemp, but since the hiccoughing stopped suddenly Sunday evening she has been in a very weak and nervous state. The casualty hospital physicians, had frequently recorted to hynorism but each; time she resorted to hypnotism, but each time sl came out from under that influence the hiccording returned. The young woman was swallowing small pieces of ice when relief came.

TAFT URGES TARIFF REFORM.

Governor of Philippines Speaks at a Banquet in Manila, Gov. Tatt, speaking at the banque given by the Californians in Manila to Representative Julius Kahn, of San Francisco, said that in order to develop the Philippines satisfactorily legislation treating with tariff reform must be pass ed at the next session of Congress. He asserted also that laws prohibiting the sale of public lands and timber, laws providing for the incorporation of Amer ican banks and laws granting franchise and mining rights were imperatively de manded. Other members of the Philip

pine commission spoke in the same veli Legacy for a Laborer.
Thomas Watts, a Cornisiman, for twenty years a day laborer about the mines near Negannee, Mich., has received a legacy of \$250,000 by the death of a sister in Cornwall, and has left to lead of the properties of the sister in the sister in Cornwall. look after the probating of the will. Th estate is about 60 per cent funds invesed in mortgages and stocks. The rest i

Profits by Chinese Forfeits The first Legislature of Hawaii has completed its labors and adjourned. Depite the protests of the Chinese consul-\$53,000, representing money in bank to the credit of the immigration bureau that has accrued from deposits of Chinese to insure their return to China, has been turned into the territorial treasury.

Tremendous Tidal Wave.
A tidal wave on the gulf coast flooded
New Orleans and Mobile and did great damage at other places. Many ship dutings at other places. Jany sings were destroyed and a heavy loss of life feared. The lower Mississippi delta is inundated.

Will Lose Lodge Charters.
President Shaffer says the South Chicage, Milwaukee and Joliet men who refused to strike will lose their lodge char mated Association if they do not rescind

Would Gar Christian Scientists Would far Christian Scientists, Physicians in London want insurance companies to refuse to issue policies to Christian Scientists, who welcome the issue and say death rate among them i lower than among any other class of per

Hold Up a Stage.

Two highwaythen held up a stage be tween North Creek and Blue Mountain in the Adirondacks, and after killing the two leading horses robbed the passenger and the mail bugs. The stage carries

Killed in a Crib. Teu men were killed by a fire in the Cleveland water crib, two miles off shore nge in a tinnel 200 feet below the surface of the lake.

Arch Rock Destroyed. Arch Rock, in San Francisco Bay, wa blown up by thirty tons of nitrogelating Rocks and debris were hurled 1,000 fee in the air by the explosion and fish were killed.

Disabled Steamer Beached The steamer Halifax, with 236 passengers aboard, was beached on George's Island, in Boston Harbor, to prevent its sinking. Three tugs and two lighters sinking. Three tugs and helped remove passengers.

Late Corn Has Improved. The weekly weather bureau report sa that late corn in the Mississippi and Misouri Valleys shows improvement an that in some localities t

"Corn King" a Bankrupt. The George H. Phillips Comp. Chicago, has been placed in the hands of a receiver at the request of Mr. Phil-lips to head off a scheme of creditors to have the concern declared bankrupt.

Drowned in a Cart of Milk.
Louise, the year-and-a-half-old daugh-ter of George Schmidt, residing near Ar-cadia, Wis., was drowned in a large can of milk while at play in her father's milkhouse.

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STORM IN THE SOUTH

Devastating Tidal Wave Sweeps the Gulf Coast.

LIFE REPORTED LOST.

New Orleans and Mobile Flooded and Other Points Isolated.

Many Gulf, States Are Swept and Heavy Loss of Life and Property Is Feared-Ships Destroyed and Houses Carried Away - Resorts Along the Coast Wiped Out by Augry Elements -Greatest Flood Since 1893.

Tremendous storms on the Gulf of Mexico sent a devastating tidal wave careening along the entire water front of the Gulf States, sweeping away lives and property, backing up the rivers, inundating thousands of acres of low land and isolating important points. The damage to property is extremely heavy, and it is feared that the loss of life will be appal Communication was cut off with districts where the chances for fatalities

ere greatest.
Mobile, Alar, Thursday night was completely isolated. Great damage has been one there along the water front, and in the lower part of the city. What loss of life there has been in Mobile can only be conjectured. At 4:30 o'clock in the after-noon the Western Union Telegraph office there was abandoned. About that time there was three feet of water in the perator's room

The Associated Press operator made his way to the operating-room in a boat. He took a position on top of the switch the took a position on top of the switch-board several feet above the hooded of-fice and succeeded in detaching his wire from its place on the board. Then by dint of labor and through contortion of the body he sent the following message: "Am on top of the switchboard here with a lineman. The water is over three feet deen in this roots and it is still ris-

feet deep in this room, and it is still ris-ing. The wind is blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and we look for worse things to night. The business district is deserted—

· Here the wire failed, and nothing more could be gotten from the plucky fellow though repeated efforts were made.

A report from Mobile received over a railroad wire in the afternoon said that the mill of the Dixic Lumber Company was carried away and several employes were killed. In and near New Orleans vast stretches of land are under water, there is much suffering among the poor in the flooded districts, and along the

Mississippi River. Reports from points in Alabama and Texas show that a hurricane of unusual fury devastated an immense strip of It was regarded as probable from the nature of the bulletins, that not only have railroad and factory properties been extensively damaged and traffic crip-pled, but that hundreds of people have been drowned.

It is also feared that thousands of acres of rice fields have been laid low by the wind or covered deeply by the water. There was a general tie-up along severa branches of railroad lines, the Louisville and Nashville being particularly hard hit. Shipping interests were also imperiled, and there were many stories that a num-ber of ships had gone down; all on board being lost.

Henvy Lozs of Life

The storm which swept the gulf coast from Pensacola and moving westward during Wednesday and Thursday prostrated telegraph and telephone wires to such an extent that news from the outly ing section was hard to get. The greatest fears were entertained for the safety of the people living at Port Eads, which is at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and for the ships that started for sea just

and for the sings that started for sea just before the storm began.

The wires to Port Eads were prostrated Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. The storm which swept that section is described as a regular tildal wave, similar to the one which resulted in such awful

loss of life in 1893. The house of a man named Cobden, half a mile above the quarantine station, was swept away, and the lifteen members of the family, including nine chil dren, were drowned. The quarantine buildings were badly damaged, but no

one injured. The government boat General Reese is believed to have been lost. Capt. O'Brien's house was swept away, but he was on the boat which was believed to be outside. The pile driver at Port Eads was sunk. The steamboat Buras was driven ashore near the lighthouse, and later it was reported that she had sunk. Her crew were said to have been sunk. Her crew were said to have been saved. The tugboat Veluseo went down to Pass l'Outre, which is the eastern mouth of the river, with two barges. When last seen she had her decks awash and is believed to have gone down.

Twenty people were on board.

There are numerous reports of individual easynalties all along the river from Buras down to the Passes. There is serious apprehension concerning the Cheniere Cantinada and Grand Isle sections. on the South Louisiana coast, west of on the Soura Louisiana coast, west of the Mississippi River, where 2,000 lives were lost in 1893 by the tidal wave. Up to this writing no word has been received from that section, which is largely inhab-ited by fishermen, mostly Chinese and

Malays. Up to Wednesday midnight everythin seemed to be safe at the Mississippi coast towns. Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian Biloxi, Mississippi City and Ocean

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad The Louisville and Massville Ranjond Is blocked off beyond Chef Menteur, thirty miles from New Orleans. The big steel bridge there is safe, but beyond there are several washouts on the road. The New Orleans and Northeastern Road s blocked by washouts, and its hig tres shaken by the heavy seas breaking against it.

Much damage has been done at Shell Alter damage has been done at shere brach, a settlement on Lake Borgue, which is southeast of the city, and connects with Lake Pontchartrain. All the buildings there have been swept away, and there are reports of loss of life among the dishermen. A tidal wave swept over the land there as it did nine

Counting Old Coatro.

President Castro of Venezuela is be lleved to design the selectre of the 1sth mus of Panania in order to make the United States pay well for a canal con SLAIN BY HUNDREDS.

VENEZUELANS LOSE HEAVILY IN HARD BATTLES.

General Castro Tells of Many Bloody Engagements-Three Hundred Mer and Four Colonels Killed or Wound ed-Battle Neur Panama.

Mail advices received in Washington from Caracas, Venezuela, give accounts of numerous engagements in the state of



Tachira-between President Castro's forces and the revolu tionists. In Gen. Castro's official bulletins he mentioned the Colombian army. He reported engagements since the battle of San Cristobal, July

The Venezuelan casualties, according to Castro's official bulletins, were Gen Rosendo Madina and four colonels killed and 300 men killed or wounded. Madina was a prominent man. He was formerly, a governor and senator. Aug. 8 there was an encounter at Lus Cumbres with a country. second force of revolutionists.

second force of revolutionists.

Another army has invaded Venezuela with a force reported to number 5,000 men. Friday, Aug. 8; these troops attacked Las Cumbres, and were repulsed. The main divisions of the armies have next yet rec.

of yet met.

The British steamer Darien arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Colon, bringing reports of heavy fighting on the outskirts of Panama and Colon. The rebels were steadily advancing on the towns proper.

A large number of men had been wounded. Many wounded men belonging to the government troops were taken to Colon. This is regarded as an indication of the Into is regarded as an indication of the persistency of the rebel attacks. The, British consul at Colon has entered a protest against Jamaicans being compelled by the Colombian government to fight against the rebels. The passengers of the Darlen say the chances of the liberal's success seem better than ever since the commencement of the revolution. Guards are still kept on board the trains running between Panama and Colon Both sides are committing atrocities.

ROBBERS HOLD UP A STAGE

Male Passengers Take to Bush-Out-laws Secure \$1,000. Thursday afternoon robbers held up the Blue Mountain stage, near Glens Falls, N. Y., and secured \$1,000 in money and jewelry. Eight passengers were aboard, five men and three women. Two masked bandits, springing suddenly, from the woods on the mountain side, shot down the leaders, who fell, tangling the wheel horses in the harness and throwing the driver, Bill Edridge, an old-time stage driver, in among the kicking horses, Four of the male passengers spring from the stage as the shots were fired, and it spite of warning cries and shots fired in their direction escaped into the brush. One man, who had his wife with him, re-

nained with the frightened women While one highwayman covered the passengers with his rifle the other went through their pockets and collected money, diamonds and jewelry. The mail money, diamonds and jeweiry. The man pouches were ripped open and in the presence of the scared passengers the highwaymen opened all letters and pocketed the cash. They then turned their attention to the express packages, which were piled upon the coach. These were opened, and several containing bills were taken away: taken away:

The Calistoga and Clear Lake stage in California was held up by a lone high wayman. The passengers, numbering twenty or more, were relieved of their money. The mail bags and express box

were rifled.

Four masked robbers, heavily armed, poarded a train early Thursday morning at Red Wing, Minn., and robbed between at Red Wing, Jinn, and robogo between forty and fifty harvest hands of all they had in their possession. The robbery took hearly two hours, and during that time the crew was fast asleep in the bag-gage car and the engineer and fremen tnew of nothing unusual going on. At Hastings the men left the train and the alarm was sounded.

#### WOMAN COMMANDED REGIMENT ON PARADE.



Miss Edith M Ames commanded the Sixth Regiment in the review at Spring field, riding on a superb charger and giving her orders like a veteran. After the review was over and ranks had beer broken, the soldiers laid down their mus

kets and cheered her. She is only 19. Brief News Items. Many pearls are being found in Cuyonoga River, Huntsburg, Ohio.

The Areade Hotel at El Dorade Springs, Mo., was destroyed by fire Mrs. Charlotte Noble, aged \$4, died Victoria, Tex., from the effects of a fall Willie Buchanan, of Merkel, Tex., was instantly killed by his horse falling on

William J. Ryan has been appointed County Commissioner of Kiowa County, Oklabopia.

White corrections hav buler near Not ris Giv. 15, John Spence was caught in the machine. One leg was broken and both feet were budly crushed. Bob Hargrove, an alleged horse thiof, burrowed under the jult wall at Fort Worth, Tex., and escaped. Other pris.

The store of W. J. Faw, at Pine Plats, fifteen miles from Bristol, Tenn., was burglarized. A large iron safe was blown open and robbed of cash and jewelry.

oners refused to leave the jail,

Gov. Jenkins, of Oklahoma, has offered reward of \$300 for the conviction of the highwaynien who robbed Dr. Hean-blossom and killed his son near Lawton.



Historian Maclay should look up the generally accepted definition of the word "boomerang."—Denver Post.

thing easy. He has been made president of a soft coal company.—St. Paul Disputch.

Admiral Cervera says he never met Admiral Sampson. This comes from the fact that he called when the latter was out.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It seems after all that the Boer women and children are treated fully as well as the British soldiers, except in the matter of medals.-Detroit News.

The principal occupation just now of a lot of people with checkered natrinonial careers is that of kidnapping their own children.—New York Evening Sun. With the unions fixing the price of la

bor and the trusts fixing the price of manufactured products where does the consumer come in? Topeka Journal. A Chicago preacher has been compar-ing heaven to the average summer resort

-most all-women, with a very slim sprin-kling of men.-Cleveland Plain Dealer. There are so many big strikes in existence among the workingmen of the country at present that it is becoming difficult to keep track of them .- Topeka Journal.

If our national prosperity can stand unshaken against the onslaughts of strike and drought there ought to be no question of its permanency. News.

One good thing about the drought in the corn belt is that it brought into line thousands of people who had been neg-lecting their prayers. — Detroit Free Press. The price of coal in Ottawa, Canada,

has been reduced from \$7 to \$5.25. The ways of Pierpont Morgan as well as Providence are inscrutable. — Detroit Can it be considered another invasion of American ideas when the stockholders of a London financial institution talk about lynching the promoters?—Cleveland

Plain Dealer. Epworth League girls of Illinois have offered to give park of their skin to restore the beauty of two sisters injured in a railway accident. Christianity grows.—Buffalo News.

Maclay, alleged historian and distorter of facts, says he is not afraid of a suit against him by Admiral Schley. This is the way in which irresponsible people always talk. Baltimore News The American public will require better authority than English publications before it believes that Boers are "half savages," and delight in murdering

younded men -Buffalo Times

lishing carnest appeals to voter." The far more effect The far more effective dishonest oter will be approached in another way. San Francisco Evening Post. In dry regions there is a great deal of talk about meeting the drought problem by irrigation. There is only one drawback to irrigation, and that is the absence of water.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The newspapers of this city are pub-

Capt. Strong and Min Yole Hope sailed for Japan under the name of Smith. For those who saw May when she was here a few weeks ago it is difficult to understand why Smith left home.—Chi-

cago Journal. It appears that the Sultan of Turkey as determined to buy no more warships in Germany unless that country will cease its outrageous practice of to be paid for them .- Philadelphia Bulle

An upright judge, learned in the law is respected, whether he is in gown or shirt electes, whether he grows whiskers or a mustache, or has a smooth shaven face; whether he wears a wig or goes bald-headed.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Dr. Parker, of Detroit, states that men grow bald because they do not breathe deeply enough. This accounts for the short-winded gentlemen who are seen in the front row at the theater when the ballet comes to town. Baltimore Ameri-

poorly understood in England that native negroes will chaperone the mules here after. There is a strain of independence in the American mule that cannot be conby English drivers. - Buffalo A resident of Texas devised a shotgun

trap for thieves. The trap worked all right, but the inventor was a trifle ab-sent-minded, and now the coroner is sent-minded, and now the coroner is searching the dictionary for suitable words in which to frame the verdict.— The increase in the price of coal 75 cents per ton on account of drought and excessively hot weather is certainly something new under the sun. It has

not been generally known that the crop, too, has been injured by drought.—St. Louis Chronicle, the coal A New York magistrate allowed a A New York magistrate allowed a woman to fix the penalty for her linsband, who had been arrested for heating-her, and she made it three months on the rock pile. In a few days she will no doubt be holding an umbrelia over him

while he is at work .- Denver Post. Admiral Schley seems to have a dozen or so "bureau" enemies, while the millions of the country's population firmly believe him a hero—and yet the little believe thin a histo-and yet the intre-clique seems able to blight his career if, not his fame. The tail certainly does wag the dog at times—and a pretty stub-by, scrubby tail at that.—San Francisco

Bulletin. The Sampson-Schley controversy is interesting as showing how small some great men really are.—Toledo News.

Sparks from the Wires. An electric ear, Chicago, hit a large bus, injuring six persons.

annual convention at Birmingham Ala. Chas. Soule, Warren, Ohio, is missing, Was to have been married Wednesday. A little boy, near Van Wert, Ohio, flaged a train, preventing it going into

Union "prints" held their forty-seventh

burning bridge. Thirty-first convention of Catholic Ton Abstinence Union of America opened in Boston Walnesday.

Miss Amanda Gattlin, a Nashville, Tenn., went to New York early in June to study. She is missing. E. C. Bolles of San Francisco has been ity in the robbery of the American Express Company's office in Paris hist

Anril. The Paris Figure publishes an interview with M. Jules Cambon in which the French ambassador to the United States expresses gratification at the sympathy manifested in America with everything



Marketing Garden Produc Many fruit and vegetable growers in the South and North make a mistake they are low. As a result, when the goods reach the market they find that too many others have done the same conditions have changed, and the market is again glutted, and prices are the gardener who is so near to the market that he can have prices telephoned out to him at night and have his produce on hand before daylight, or get them at the opening of the morning market and deliver his produce at eight o'clock. But the man whose products must be two or three days on the road would often do better to ship his goods when prices were low with the chance of a rise before his consignments come to hand. One truck farmer near Nonwith nearly a million dollars made in the business, used to have one good commission agent in each of the several cities, to whom he shipped goods, notifying them by wire of amount and date of shipments, and they were then prepared to receive orders for them or to sell them for eash on arrival, and if he divided his shipments by any system it was to keep each one well supplied good produce, and accept the ge price. The dealers, knowing average price. they had all of his goods in the city. could obtain the highest price of the day for them.—Massachusetts Plough-

Soil Renovators

The oninion seems to be genera farmers that the only which can be used to improve the soil are the legumes which gather carbon-nurogen from the air and retain it, so that when plowed under the nitrogen is given to the soil. Another use these legumes have is that they supply humus to the soil, which often is much needed. There is another class, of which rape is a member, which when plowed under has the power to absorb plowed under has the power to absorb the phosphoric acid which lies inert when other plants are grown, and when such crops are plowed under they return this phosphoric acid to the soil for the use of the next plant placed thereon, for once being made active it oes not again become inert. Cow-horn turnips are of this class, and recent experiments have proved their wonderful value as soil renovators. The long roots force themselves deep into the subsoil, forcing that soil to give up its plant food. Any crop which will bring into play any of the plant foods that lie inert when other crops are grown will do a vast deal to add to the fertility of the soil. All farms will not grow imson clover, but with cow peas vet bean and Canada field peas at hand one may readily obtain a legume that can be grown and thus get nitrogen cheaply, then if rape and other mem bers of the turnip family will wake up the phosphoric acid in the soil and make it available, the question of soil. fertility

Pasture Lands. When I came out West, more than a quarter of a century ago, writes a cor-respondent of the Prairie Farmer, it did not take many years to find out that it was more profitable to pasture the trees. On the wide-row plan pear trees grass around me than to burn it in the for example, are set sixteen by twenty fall. This pasturing of the grass was done so successfully that none was left to-burn-or-to-pasture. Finally I was rompelled to break up the land and farm it. I raised large crops of small milk, keep a record of it, and in a grain, but soon saw that it was a month one will be surprised to see how grain, but soon saw that it was a money-losing game and tried to seed my land back to grass. I found it very difficult to get tame pastures to stick. of timothy or clover the latter would not last-last and the former after a good crop or two would get what I called sod man that he had two or three cows ou the roots, thinking it economical to let the stock eat the last spear of grass that showed up in the fall. Land hav ing by that time advanced in frice. I could not afford to own pastures of that kind, and so I overstocked it to make both ends meet. I made up my mind to own less and better stock, and this change in no-time made a great improvement in my pastures. I soon saw that a growth of grass covered the pasrange in short pastures was burned.

General Debility in Chicks.
One of the main causes of general de bility among young chicks is over crowding them in the coops by either having the coops too small or giving the old how more chicks than she properly cover or by permitting her to take them to a nest of some kind to cover. The coops for chicks should be roomy and crean, with perhaps some litter on the boards or ground, but the nest box filled with hay or straw has no place in the coop. Another cause of debility is permitting the old hen a frerange with her chicks when they are very young; there are always a few chicks in a clutch that, while perfect ly well, are not very strong and are unable to keep up with the pace set by the old hor. For at least two weeks the old hen should be kept confined and not normitted to run with the chicks unless the space given them is very small. If that they are weaklings it will be best to kill them at once.

The Value of Rainfull.

It is said that the rainfall brings down about four pounds of ammonia, or three and a third pounds of nitrogen per nere, which may be correct as a general statement, or an average amount, but where there are heaps of decomposing vegetable or animal matter from which ammonia is escaping in burn the wheat stubble as so considerable amount the nir contains wheat is removed from the figld,

miles before returning to earth, and the farmer who makes a compost hear and does not keep it so covered with earth In watching the market reports and or other absorbent as to prevent the shipping goods when the quoted prices escape of ammonia may be adding to are high and holding them back when the fertility of the garden of somebody in the next county whom he never saw instead of putting it upon his own soll, thing, and when the goods are received stories this has a moral. When caring for manure or composts do not allow nitrogen to escape, and keep your sur down. This system may do well for face soll light and dry that it may ab sorb more from the atmosphere, as dry earth is a good absorbent,-Exchange

Growing Field Corn.

Many a farmer has been saying that
there was no profit in growing corn in New England, when Western corn could be bought at the market price of everal years past, but when they find that a dry season in the West has increased the price ten cents a bushel and may add ten more before the sea son is over, they rather envy the man who has a field that will fill the old corn crib and give a good stack of corn stover to save the hay next winter. He, at least, can afford to contribute something to the Kansas sufferers who have found the corn crop a failure this year. But we hope the man who has corn to buy will not be too hasty in deciding to use less of it because of th advance in price. If it is a loss to buy corn instead of growing it, it may be a greater loss to reduce the amount fed to fattening stock, milch cows, swine or poultry. If satisfied that it paid to feed it at the old price, keep on as before and hope for a better price for the products.—New England Homestead.

Rations for Dairy Cow. Prof. T. L. Haecker, of the Minnesota experiment station, after nine years' experience, gives the following as to the best ration for dairy cows: Ens lage is the foundation feed used and the grain feed consists of five parts bran, five parts corningal and two parts of new process gluten meal, which contains 37 per cent protein, and the ra tions are from five pounds to nine pounds of this mixture, according to the amount of milk given. It generally takes three pounds of enslage and half pound corn fodder for every pound of grain feed. If a cow's flow frops off for some cause or other, he increases it by feeding roots beside the grain for a time and then holds it by grain alone. Incidentally he me tioned a cow which failed to breed fo four years which gave 300 pounds of butter fat the fourth year and seem to intend to keep up that gait.

Wide Orchard Rows.

There has recently been considerable agitation over the question of whether fruit trees, mainly apples, should b planted in wide or narrow rows. Ther ire many growers who have worked or the wide row plan, that is, the wide row running east and west of the or chard, and found it most desirable There are several reasons why method of planting is desirable, but the main one is that planted in this wa vallable, the question of soil the trees have more sunlight when they comes pretty near being reach large size, and sunlight means an increased grop and a befter one. As a

apart than other fruit trees because of their large size at maturity, yet there is no doubt that the wide-row plan is as desirable with apple as with other eight feet, the wide rows running eas

Weighing Milk. great the difference in the weight of the milk from the several cows. In many cases it will be found that the and if by accident I got a good stand supposed prize milker of the herd is test has proved to more than one dairybound and would not produce a load of of a dozen that were eating up the hay to the acre. I know now why the profits of the dairy, and that if he were timothy did no good after a year or rid of these cows his dairy would nay two. It was because we pastured it to a profit. Spring scales can be bought for about two dollars and will pay for hemselves in a month.

The Berkshire Hog.

The Berkshire is to the swine field is the brave old oak to the forest. as withstood the tempests of fads and fashions for over 100 years and is still he most lasting and enduring, said W. D. McTavish at the Town State Breed ers' Association. He has had no been or soaring prices, but has gone steadily on in the even tenor of his way to that practical improvement that makes him o day the best all round hog for all ell nates and all purposes on earth.

Storing Sweet Potatoes.
Storing sweet potatoes in cottonsee

bulls, cotton seed and sand in the usual way has given best results at the South Carolina station. Storing in straw has given the poorest results. It oppears that cottonseed hulls are ad mirably adapted for use in storing sweet notatoes. The same is true for otton seed, only to a less extent.

Bone is the thing to use on peach rees every time, says one grower Dig out the peach tree borers and jathe curculio,

The cause of foam rising on extract ed honey is said to be unripe honey, Sugar beets should not be permitte o dry out after being dug, as there b lwavs a loss of sugar.

Minnesota beekeepers in conventior cemed to favor sweet and alsike clovers as good to sow for bee pasture.

Where the mower has not worked well in cutting cowpea vines that are on the ground a bean harvester intend ed for navy beans has been found suc

cossiul. Hessian fly, the bane of wheat growers in the older states, appears to be going westward. Secretary Coburn, of Kansas, is credited with the advage t

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING PAST WEEK.

Estimates on the Various Crops of the State- Michigan Banks Are Prosperous-Depot Safe Blown Open by Dyna mite-Brief State Items.

The Michigan crop report for August The Michigan crop report for August, estimates that the wheat yield will be about 10,000,000 bushels, the same as estimated fast year. The quality in some cases is good, but in most instances it is puor, being shrunk and full of chess and cockle. In a few counties the crop does not average as well as a year ago. The damage is the almost cathedy to the work lamage is due almost entirely to the work of the Hessian fly. The average estiof the Hessian fly. The average estimated yield is, in the southern counties, nine bushels, in the central canaties thirteen bushels, in the northern counties fourteen bushels, and in the State eleven bushels, while one year ago the estimated average yield per acre was, in the southern counties six bushels, in the central counties nine bushels, and in the Northern counties ten bushels, and in the State seven bushels. The acreage of wheat sown this fall will be smaller than last year. Many farmers report that they r. Many farmers report that they sow rye instead. Corn as a rule has made great progress during July. Conditions have not been favorable for a large tions have not been tavorable for a targe-crop of oats. The crop of early pota-toes has been nearly a failure. Beans are estimated, with favorable weather, to yield 87 per cent of a crop. Sugar beets have made good growth, and prom-ise 92 per cent. Clover has suffered from the operation is the control of the

Michigan Banks Prosperous Reports from the 204 State banks and three trust companies of the State show remarkable growth and prosperity. The total resources, \$1145,030,020, show an increase of \$11,450,000 over the February report. The loans, discounts. mortgages and securities, \$109,000,000 shows an increase of \$9,322,000. Com-mercial deposits of \$42,000,000 are shown, an increase of \$3,022,000, while savings deposits have increased \$6,916, 220. The total savings on deposits is \$77,305,000. The banks have \$18,425,000 in United States bonds, and \$0,000,000 in Castron he capital stock reported is \$13, The undivided profits are \$2, 672,000.

Safe Blown by Dynamite.
Safe crackers forced an entrance into
the Pere Marquette depot at Williams
on. They inserted dynamite in the safe which blew the door off and literally smashed it to pieces, portions of it being blown through the side of the office. The force of the explosion and the flying pieces smashed most of the office furni-ture, and nearly all of the office fixtures. They secured but about \$9 for their They secured but about \$9 for their trouble, but the damage to the office fixtures will amount to considerable.

Within Our Borders. The State Teachers' Institute held at Ann Arbor drew an attendance of eighty-five.

Rexford R. Gardner of Manistee passed the requisite examinations and has been admitted to the military academy at

During a quarrel at Rockwood between two colored men employed on the grade of the electric road, Earnest Pickney shot Charles Davis; the ball lodging in his

In a large number of orchards around Benton Harbor there are peach trees af-fected by the yellows and an agitation has been started for the appointment of special vellows commissioner.

Besides building a bridge across the St. Joseph river, the Illinois, Indiana and own Railway has contracted for a tun-nel at Benton Harbor to cost \$80,000. nel at Benton Harbor te which is part of its scheme for a Detroit

Iron Mountain business men bought 1700 Mountain business men bought 50,000 shapes of stock in the waterworks company at seven and a hult cents a share. They offered the company fitteen cents last fall. The company was composed of Ypsilanti capitalists.

C. D. Fuller, of Kalamazoo, who records invented a bean huller, has made a good-sized fortune out of the patent by disposing of it to the Battle Creek parties who recently organized a company in that city with a capital of \$1,000,000 for pushing the sale of hulled beans. He has received the neat sum of \$100,000 in each for the sole rights of the patent.

Two young girls summering at St. Jo seph from Chicago, tried to reform St. seph from Chicago, tried to reform 'St.'
Joseph Thursday night by dressing themselves in boys' clothes and visiting places
of vice, whiere they lectured on subjects,
of practical Christianity. The girls
wanted a lark, and decided to do the
town in the novel attire. They wanted to do good at the same time. St. Joseph was shocked, and the girls were arrested by officers. The trousered females were taken to the jail, where, after a severe reprimand from the police, they were re

A few days since a Rome farmer drove up to the country grocery at Stoddard and set upon the porch a basket contain-ing seven dozen eggs, and after caring ing seven dozen eggs, and after caring for his borse entered the store to select some groceries. He stepped out to get the eggs, but the basket was empty, and on a dry goods box ast the young son of the proprietor swinging his chubby legs and contemplating with great satisfaction the accuracy of his nim in a throwing the accuracy of his ann in a throwing contest in, which every egg had been hurjed at a mark. It was far more fun than fireworks, but the tarnier felt that the yolk was greater than he could bear and the grocer shared the burden.

Norman B. Blain, for over thirty years a prominent dry goods merchant of Lowctit of his creditors.
The balance in the State treasury at

the close of business July 31 was \$3,552,842. The balance of \$3,657,722 on the previous day was the largest in the history of the State.

The Chicago commission firms have

The Chicago commission firms have commenced their annual buying of apples in the fruit helt, vash being paid for the fruit on trees. In most cases the prices are considered unusually good, One small orchard crop has been sold for \$2,500.

Capt. John Lennox, 67 years of age, lett Bay City for the Pan-American Ex-position in an eighteen foot boat and pro-poses to take the all-water route to But-The oil and gas well being drilled at

Milan seems to have cuded in a cage or monathing of the kind. A wanger load of stone was put down the opening, but disappeared in a crevice reached at a depth St. Clair's village council is consider

ne the proposition of the Westinghous Diectric Company, which will put in new dynamos and arrange for day and night power, and service in the present electric plant, for \$5,000.

The bean crop is reported excellent t most of the bean growing districts the

Capt. James H. Cundy, superintenden of the Cundy mine, Iron Mountain, fe Cundy mine, Iron Mountain, fel from a wagon and was seriously injured The residence of I. Berliner, a well-todo farmer at Twelve Corners, was de stroyed by fire. The loss was nearly to

A Port Huron woman has sued the Michigan Central Railroad Company for \$5,000, claiming she caught a bad cold on t. train. in 1899,

County Clerk Church at St. Joseph re ports the marriage of 107 Chicago couples during the last week and a new record for St. Joe is thus established.

A traveling man named E. R. Rogers presenting Lieberman Brothers, whole sale milliners, of New York, committee suicide by jumping off a pleasure steame on Reed's Lake and drowning. The Michigan Telephone Company is

prepairing to extend its lines in the terri-tory north of Bay City, and will eventu-ally cover every inportant point between Bay City and Alpena and Mackinaw When John Spence, a well-known farmer, was riding into Belleville the horse ran away throwing him out and injuring him internally as well as cutting a bad gash in the side of his head near

the temple. Bids have just been made for what, when completed, will be the longest drain in Ingham County. It is known as the Donne Creek drain, and will be eleven miles long. The bids, as reported, ag-gregate \$7,700.

The contract for building the electric road between Marshall and Albion was awarded to Mr. Richards, of Hastings, who connucues work at once. The highway will be changed in three places at the company's expense.

Farmers who were growing chicory for the Belgian chicory mills at Essexville, burned a few days ago, are thanking their hicky stars that there are two other chicory companies in the field who will take their crop off their hands.

The Bellaire Portland Cement Cor pany has been organized at Bellaire with a capital of \$350,000. It has 1,000 acres of first-class marl and large quantitie of clay, which is pronounced by Prof. Kedzie to be as fine as he ever saw.

It is said Frank T. Wolverton, of Flint was one of the licky ones in the El Reno lyttery, and seeined one of the fixest of the pieces of real estate the government is giving away. Mr. Wolvetton is said fo value his new property at \$20,000.

Mrs. Oliver Osborne, wife of a Sodus Fownship fruit grower, suffered proba-bly fatal injuries by flames from a gaso-line stove. Her. clothes were burned from her and fell to the floor, and her body from the waist up is hurned to a

In attempting to stand up in a boat to dish, William Gusser capsized it and was drowned in Reed's Lake. The body was recovered after two hours' search, Chas. Shuker, his companion, clung to the over-turned boat and was rescued by some ampers.

At Baldwin Percy Cummings, aged 15, fell between the wheel and shaft of the buggy while driving home and was carried thus for several miles. Percy was wedged in so closely that he could be ex triented only by taking off the wheel

John Corwin, of Flint, is in the Uni-John Corwin, of Plut, as in the our-versity Hospital at Ann. Arbor to have a silver plate and an abscess removed from his skull. The plate was put in some years ago to take the place of a portion of the skull broken out in an acidnt in a pulp mill.

E. B. Wightman, of Fenton, recently ost a valuable Jersey cow from some "injsterious" malady and curiosity lec-to a post mortem, which developed the fact that the animal had been-ever sine last winter—carrying around in her stom ach a piece of a whip stock about fifteen inches long. The article had been poken down her throat to dislodge something or which she was choking and could not b recovered.

Prof. Henry Benner, who for the pas four years has held the chair of mathe matics in Albion College, was drowned in Lake Orion. The college has been con in Lake Orion. The cortege has over con-ducting a summer school at the Lake Orion resort and Benner was an in-structor there. He was in the habit of bathing aloue. When found a small life preserver was attached to the body. He as a very scholarly man, having de grees from American and German uni

Christian Muck, president of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank and a leading dry-goods, merchant, died suddenly of heart disease. Mr. Mack was about the store and to all appearances was in good health, when shortly before 11-o'clock, he went its the beautout. A few win. ie went into the basement. A few minates later Henry J. Mann, the head book keeper, discovered Mr. Mack in what he supposed at the time was a fainting spell. An examination proved that life was alady extinct.

During the month of July there were 2,470 deaths in the State of Michigan, according to reports made to the Department of State. The death rate was 12.2 per thousand reporting population. Dur ing the month 72 deaths from drowning vere reported and 11 deaths from light under one yenr of age; 155 deaths of infants under one yenr of age; 155 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, inclusive; and 646 deaths of clderly persons over 05 years of age. Important causes of death, were as follows: Paintonary to-berculosis, 155; other forms of tubercu-losis, 21; typhoid fever; 27; diphtheria and croup, 16; earlet fever, 7; measles, 9; whooping cough, 11; pneumonia, 63; diarrheal diseases of infants under 2 venes, 252; cancer, 126; violence, 234 There were also two deaths from small ox reported, one in St. Clair County and

Thieves entered the K. O. T. M. Hall at. Reese and appropriated the unite fund of the L. O. T. M., which was kept in a little (in box in a cupboard in the lodge room. The fund amounted to

Disaster followed Ole Eckman, a well to-do farmer who resided near Daggett, right to the grave. He met death in a runaway, and as the funeral party was receeding to the cemetery, the horses or nallbearers' wagon became unman ceable and crashed into the hearse, over urning that vehicle and demolishing th

It is announced that W. L. Churchill president of the Bay City Sugar Com-pany, is negotiating for the purchasing of the sugar factory at Benton Harbor, which has been lying idle the past year. The company could not induce the farn ers to raise a sufficient quantity of beet

o supply the factory.

Some Brooklyn people who desired a public library in that village instead of applying to Mr. Carnegle, set about seeuring one by their own efforts, added by their townsmen. Small monthly and eriptions were asked for, and the this proved so successful that a library, with a reading room, is in sight. An association will be organized.

THE BEET SUGAR INTEREST.

Will Vigorously Oppose Havemeyer Trust Plan of Reduced Duties. Mr. Oxnard, a large manufacturer of eet sugar, is engaged in a fight with the great refinerles of the country, which control a large share of the sugar siness of the country, which draw their supplies of raw material from the tropics, and which are decidedly adverse to any expansion of the beet sugar industry here. Mr. Oxnard says that the Sugar Trust is to make a strong effort at the coming session of Congress to have the present duties upon sugar cut out of the tariff law.

Mr. Oxnard's interests, as well a

the interests of all of the producers of the interests of all of the producers of the raw material which he uses in his factories, are against the Withdrawal of the duties on raw sugar. On the oth-er hand, and here-is--the important point which he brings out, the interests of his rival, the so-called Sugar Trust are directly in having the duties or raw sugar abrogated. The matter is simple and easily understood of all who care to look at the facts. The Sugar Trust, otherwise the American Sugar Refining Company, obtains from abroad the bulk of its supplies of raw cane sugar, which it retines and sells in competition with the beet sugar produced in this country, from beet raised by American farmers. Its interests are to get raw sugar at the lowest Still more do its interests require this because it cannot now monpolize the American market, but must hare it with American sugar, produced at home. With free raw sugar, the Sugar Trust can keep the price so low as to prevent any further expansion of the beet sugar industry. Hence all of the interests of the American Sugar Refinery are for a removal of the

dutles on raw sugar.

This is all so perfectly obvious that it would be scarcely worth while to re cite it, were it not for the fact that a number of rabid free-traders, who rush blindly into assertions without a single fact upon which to base them, have argued that the Sugar Trust is respon sible for the imposition of the duty on raw sugar, that Congress imposed that duty in deference to the demands of the trust, and that to remove the duty on sugar would be to inflict a sever olow upon the Trust.

The fact is that the duty on raw sugar imported from abroad is not only i revenue measure of considerable value to the country's finances, but is he main protection of the beet sugar industry in this country, an industry of large importance to the agricultural in-terests and of great economic value to the country as a whole. To remove the triple effect of advancing the interests of the Sugar Trust; of preventing the establishment of further beet sugar factories, and thus forbidding an extension of the beet-growing industry and of continuing in effect the economi cally wrong practice of sending abroad millions annually for the purchase of a product which might just as well be produced at home. To advocate this inder pretext that it would injure trust is simply to ignore or willingly nisstate the actual facts.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Crops and Prosperity. Discussing the corn and wheat crops, one of our free trade contemporaries here in the city, which can find no consolation in anything except the abolition of tariff duties; has announced its conclusion that if we have had any prosperity in the last few years it has been due almost entirely to our fine corn and wheat crops, and that a fail-ure of these crops, or either of them, would throw us into the old-time distress. Now, let us look into some factor and see if that is true

As a matter of fact, the total value of all the corn crops since 1894 has been \$700,000,000 less than for the same number of years preceding that date Likewise the total value of all wheat crops has been \$200,000,000 less For the seven years preceding 1894 the amount of money which the farmers got out of their corn and wheat crops vas almost one billion dollars more than they got out of the corn and whea crops for the next seven years up to and including 1900. Yet we do not suppose that even a free trade pessimist will declare that there was more prosperity in this country in 1894, the time of gen eral financial depression and bankruptcy, than in 1900. If the free trader will insist that there was, we shall ask how it is, then, that the savings bank United States, were in 1900 \$750,000,000 more than in 1804, and way over a hillion more than in 1887, the beginning of the period we have mentioned as howing the largest crop values in the

history of the country? Not the crops, but the general industrial conditions, under the protective tariff system, have made the prosperity of this country - New York Press

Doctrine of Tariff Reformers "What the friends of tariff reform will continue to urge, without regard to eciprocity treaties," says the Philadelhia Record, "is such reduction of du ies on imports as is obviously demand ed by the interests alike of American consumers and producers. The official eturns of commerce have shown for ears just what protective duties educed or wholly repealed without an listurbance to American industries What the tariff reformers have hereto fore is urged that all protective duties re pernicious and immoral and ought to e wholly repealed without regard to the effect of American industries. This is one reason why the country became panie stricken when the tariff reformrs got into power in 1893, and why the country has shown an engerness to seep them out of power since that time Rochester Democrat and Chroniela

Want Hard Times Again. The Ohio Democrats in their State convention Wednesday declared for the suppression of the protective tariff and for a tariff for revenue only, These words have a familiar sound to the American people. What a fariff for revenue means, the present generation has not forgotten. It has had one experience with such a tariff. It is a declaration of preference for foreign nanufactures and of war against home It is in effect a surrender of the home market to foreigners.

Six years ago this country was going various parts of the world we through a period of financial slagma-edges of continents have sunk.

vere ldle and hundreds of thousand of men were out of work. There were good times abroad and a wretched con dition of affairs at home. The Govern ment itself ran short of cash and had to sell bonds to the extent of \$250,000, 000 to procure money. The tariff for revenue passed by a Democratic Congress proved a tariff for deliciency. The effect of the baneful bill was feltain

every part of the land, The Democrats want to give the peo-de another dose of this saids kind. It is like giving to a well man medicine that will make him sick. The return of such times as those of six years ago is not desirable from any noinfill yiew They were calamitous. If there is any reason for adopting a system that will bring about a return of such times one falls to comprehend what it is .- Gales ourg, III., Register.

Iowa as a Sample A dispatch from Des Moines, pub lished recently in the Minneapolis Jour-nal, reports that from the statement issued-by the lown State Auditor giv ing a report of the condition of State and savings banks in Iowa, it appears that since the middle of December there has been an increase in the bank depos its in that State of \$14,493,931. The dispatch characterizes this as "unpred edented in the history of the State, and goes on to say that the total amount on deposit in the State and savings bank of Iowa is \$112,465,254, and that during the last year the increase in the amount of deposits has been over \$21,000,000, there has been an increase of twenty-four in the number of banks transacting business.. Manifestly there has been no falling

off in Dingley law prosperity, in the State of Iowa. Uncle Horace Botes may still find it in him to write calamity-breathing articles for the free-trade syndicates but his articles will exert as little influence on the opinion of the people of his own State as on the opin ons of the rest of the people of country, and the amount of that influ ence is not startlingly large. Printed articles holding forth on the disastrous results which must inevitably come out of the policy of protection do not carry very much weight with people who pockets are already loaded down with the abundant fruits of the prosperity which they owe directly to that same policy of protection.-Exchange.

For Whose Benefit?

Russia does not like our tariff and therefore, say the tariff tinkers, the tariff must be changed. Other coun-If for the benefit of Russia, will induce the people to listen to them Conditions are pretty fair now, and here are not many who want to go back to Democratic times such as we had in 1893 to 1897 .- Moline (III) Dis-



Uncle Sam-So things are not doing ell over your way? Guess you'd better try some of our fertilizer.

Not a Democrat. Senator McLaurin has a right to feel omplimented by the action of the South Carolina Democratic State Committee in voting to fire him out of the party. Not to be considered a Bemo-erat of the South Carolina type is indeed an honor. When a man votes for the industrial and commercial upbuilding of his State they call him a renecade and expel him. He cannot do such things and remain a Democrat in good standing. That sort of politics will bear good fruit in the South some South Carolina Democratic Committee has furnished precisely the oniect lesson needed to illustrate to progressive, thinking people what a man must and must not be in order to be classed as an orthodox Southern

Democrat.-American Economist. The Country of Surpluses. France ran behind \$100,000,000 last ear and there were deficits in Gernany, England and most of the other European nations. In America we end he fiscal year with a surplus of \$76, 000,000, and instead of looking around for loans we are reducing the war The showing is one to be proud

of. Hornellsville (N. Y.) Times

They Can't Explain.

Those Democratic editorial doctors who prescribe free trade as a cure for rusts might do a better business if hey would explain why it is that trusts nave developed faster under free trade in England than under protection with us.-Sparta (N. C.) News.

The Congo Under the Ocean.

On the coast of Africa, opposite the mouth of the river Congo and continnous with the course of that river, lies submerged valley, the existence and shape of which have been ascertained by means of soundings made by the British Admiralty, This valley, through which the Congo probably flowed at a time when the western coast of Africa was more elevated flap it is at present, is 122 miles in length, extending to the edge of the platform of submerged land which borders the continent. Its sides are steep, precipitous and well-defined, indicating that they are formed of solid rocks. Other submrged river valleys are found on the western coast of Eu-rope, and similar phenomena exist in various parts of the world where the

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR AUGUST 25 

Genesis xxii... 1-14. Memory verses,

Golden Text -By faith Abraham, when was tried, offered up Isaac.-Heb. xi.

After the destruction of Sodom (Chap. 19) Abraham went southwest into the land of the Philistines, the coast plain that lay at the foot of the great central that lay at the foot of the great central mountain range. He stopped at Gerar, a town hear the sea, and there repeated the experience he had with the Egyptim momerch long hefore, passing off Sarah as his sister and thus getting bitterouble with King Abimelech. The two trouble with King Abimelech. The two necounits are so similar-that, as in the case of certain "doublets" in the gospels, some writers suspect that they may be variant versions of the same occurrence. It certainly seems singular that a man like Abraham should so closely initate his own previous conduct which had brought him trouble. A further interfacture resemblance to leavest experience brought him trouble. A further inter-esting resemblance to Isaac's experience in the same Philistine city (Chap. 26) is to be noted. Such examples show how the hypothesis of a composite origin of Genesis helps to explain some facts which are very mysterious on any other theory. On the one hand we may as-sume an incorrigible habit in the pos-terity of Terah, which led Abraham in two instances and leage in one to pass. two instances and Isaac in one to pass off a wife as a sister in a foreign land. On the other, we may assume that this strange and rather discreditable occurrence happened but once in the family, but so impressed itself upon the family traditions as to be narrated in later ages n several different connections should choose this latter alternative we should deal no more freely with the scrip-tures than some eminent and godly New Testament interpreters have dealt with the two accounts of the cleaning of the temple or the two miracles of feeding the multitude.

Shortly after this Isaac was born, his father being already 100 years old (xxi., 5). When the boy was still a baby Sarah's jealousy led to the cruel expulsion of Hugar's son Ishunci from the paternal household. This son of Abraham or Hagar's son, Islunce: from the paternal household. This son of Abraham came near death from thirst in the wilderness, but was rescued just in time and became a dweller in the desert. About this time Abraham made a covenant with King Abimelech of the Philistines, a gen-King Admersen of the Philistines, a.gen-cral treaty of peace, and also in incre-ment as to the wells which Abraham's people had dug at Beersheba, on the box-der of the hill country (xxi, 22-32). Beer-sheba and its wells have lately been the subject of an interesting controversy Different travelers have reported different numbers of wells at this spot, all the tariff must be changed. Other countries do not like some provisions of the way from two to six, with a possibility law and therefore these must also be of a seventh. The number of the words a minute and discuss the question with one of the proposed derivations or whether we make our tariffs for the benefit of other nations or for our own benefit. If for the benefit of Russia. benefit. If for the benefit of Russia, Germany and England, we might as well turn the work of making the tariff over to them and save the expense of congressional labor on it. But there is little prospect that the tariff tinkers cient times.

Abraham's Religious Ideas. At Beersheba, then, Abraham se for a time (xxi., 33.34; xxii., 19). It on the very border of Philistia, and settled We are hen influences were on all sides. ikely to-make the mistake of attributing they to make the mistake of attributing to Abraham more of spiritual enlighten-ment and therefore less of spiritual trust, or faith than he really possessed. He had, it is true, left a distant pagan home to seek a land promised to him and his posterity; he had time and again heard the state of the service of Collaboration. the unmistakable promise of God repeatthe unmistakable promise of God repeated and had been strengthened thereby; he had raised altars and offered worship to the one and only God, refusing to be drawn aside into the idolatry that was all about him. And yet Abraham was a man of his time. He rose far above those about him through the call, the blessing, the regulation of Talloyab. But he did about time through the can, the bessing-the reveilation of Tehovah. But he did not all at once put off all the religious conceptions, and moral principles of his contemporaries. While he worshiped Je-hovah in the best way he knew, no one would contend that his worship was anything more than very primitive in form, though pure in spirit. And so when we remember that human sacrifice was common in Shemitic antiquity, practiced by many it not all the related tribus and na-tions of western Asia as an act of re-ligion, we need not be surprised that Abraham should hold the same concep-

To give the first born as a sacrifice to n god was regarded as an act of exalted virtue and self-depial; demanded by the gods, and a privilege as well as a duty of the worshiper. Now, Abraham had spent his long life as a seeker after God and the favor of God, through obclience and the favor of God, through obedience and faith. What wonder, then, if in his old ge the thought came to h yet I lack; God surely desires of me as much as the idol-worshipers freely yield to their false deities—the gift of the best, the first born son." Wint wonder if this the pres born soil. If any wonter it cans thought came to him as the voice of God, and, fitting in naturally with his own religious ideas, seemed to him, though hard and heartrending, still a solemn duty, and neartrenamy, still a social outy, not a horrible and unnatural crime?. But, says some one, the neartative tells us that it-was actually God that tempted (proved) him. Yes, but the very issue of the test proves conclusively that the divine plan plan the conclusively that the divine plan. sanctioned no such human sacrifice, but

rather contemplated a forcible and last-

ing lesson against the practice. The gross misinterpretation of this narrative, which makes God really demand the sacrifice and then relent at the last the sacrifice and then relent at the list moment, can scarcely be too strongly condemned. It is on a par with other perversions of scripture by which scoffers are furnished with flings at the immorality of Old Testament saints. That mysterious scene on Moriah proved for all the ages that God desires obedience ways resist then activated serifices: that all the ages that that askins obscience even more than outward sacrifices; that he hates all the abominations of idolatry by which men blindly or wilfully seek to propitiate his wrath; and that for those even at the dawn of history, who sought in dim ignorance to serve and to follow him, he had a great compassion, a fatherhim, he had a great compassion, a tather-by yearning, which chose the most strik-ing-way of impressing a great lesson. Read but half of the account and you will say, "God meant to teach that a man ought to be willing to kill his boy in blind obedience to a supposed divine de-mand." Read the whole of it and you mand. Read the whole of it had you must say. "God meant to teach that a man who was so obedient that he was willing even to destroy the life that he loved best of all, deserved to be led up a step higher in the knowledge of God; deserved to be set up as the man and the set of the set o served, was ready for, the great spiritual lesson that human life can be devoted to God as well as human death; and that physical sacrifice without obedience is worthless, while sacrifice with obedience is merely a changing garment of the spiritual, to be ultimately discarded altogether."

Next lesson: Isanc the Peacemaker, Gen. xxvl., 12-25

THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray ing Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

An exchange wants to know what is to be done with the large surplus of money in the United States Treas-Turn the Democrats to it. They never fail to use the, surplus. In 1892 they found a full Treasury and in less than three years it was empty and they issued \$262,000,000 in bonds.—Sparta (N. C.) News.

It is enough to say of the Ohio Democratic platform that it favors "the abolition of the so-called Protective system and the substitution in its place of the traditional Democratic policy of a Tariff for revenue." The people have not forgotten the Wilson-Gorman Tariff and its period of calamity. -St. Louis Globe-Demo-

bond refunding operations, has succeeded in converting \$400,000,000 of high interest bearing and short term no cash with which to carry them on. bonds into two per cent long term bonds of 1930. In the last ilscal year liness. These were sorry days in this the Administration has paid off \$61 .-000,000 of the public deht, and cut down the annual interest burden by \$11,000,000. How is that for Republican "misrule?

Industrial Alabama is prospering. The coal mines and rolling mills have resumed work. with the wages question settled for at least one year. The machine shops and foundries are rushed with orders-sugar mill machinery for Cuba. Porto Rico and Mexico; Corliss engines for all parts the South. McKinley's administration is popular in Alabama's industrial circles. In fact, the industrial South is banking on his patriotic statesmanship. - Troy Times.

Yankee shoes made by Yankee ma shinery are casting discredit on the ld Roman maxim which advised the sobbler to stick to his last. Handaade footgear cannot hold its own mon; the masses in any country in ompetition with the product of inenuous and tireless machines. In Austala the defenders of the old ways tre protesting loudly against the imortation of shoes from America: They will soon realize that they are engaged in a hopeless fight. The arm of flesh cannot hold out long against the arm of steel in making shoes or in anything else. - New York Tribune

Four years ago last month the he roic Andree and his two companions set sail for the North Pole in the basket of their airship. Theirs was the most forlorn of forlorn hopes, an impossible adventure. But did ever thre men embark on a desperate undertaking, going forth to certain death, more cheerily? All hope that any of the three is still alive has been abandoned for many a month, and experts in Artic exploration do not now believe that any trace of them will ever be found. Never were aeronauts more daring or explorers more foolhardy. Their sepulchre is in the eternal ice. - New York Tribune,

300-stations of the Penny Provident Fund in sixteen states received de

their fool friends as more dangerous which will approach in interest and to them and their cause than any artistic value the September Cosmothing the octopus can do against politanthem. There is Mayor R. J. Black of McKeesport, for instance, who announces that if any non-union workmen arrive in that town to take the place of the strikers they will be promptly locked up as disorderly per sons. Such talk as this may win the applause of the strikers but the thinking and more soher elements will regret it as an expression of folly calculated to incite to riot and disorder. And then there is the New York newspaper championing the cause of the strikers and arging them to arm themselves and to be prepared to resist the encroachments of capi tal by violence. Such advice may lend-to-the distruction-of-life and property, and will certainly tend to arouse animosities which years will not overcome. The strlkers should be aware of such friends as these and of their utterances and should cling to sober councils and reason. -Grand entirely cured. For sale by L. Four-

#### Labor's Worst Menance.

Notwithstanding the present Dingey Tariff has wonderfully increased the prosperity of the country, and added greatly to its exports, there is i section of the American press which is urging a modification of Tariff dutles and the opening of a trouble ome question which may cause months of debates at the coming ses ion of Congress.

It is urged that many lines of goods under the present Tariff are too high and that lower daties would benefit the country. This same claim was made cight years ago, when the Wil son Tarill bill was the leading feature before Congress. .

"The poor man is being taxed to leath" was the cry then frequently heard. "The poor are being robbed to build up a few bloated monopolies." Well, the "concessions" to the pro-

oan came—the Turiff duties were reduced. Did the poor man roll in luxurv? Did the promises made by the Tariff reformers come true? On the contrary, a blight fell on the land Both the manufacturing and the agri cultural population felt it. The Government-reserve vanished, the (leve Treasury Secretary Gage, by his land administration had to borrow money; Government improvements had to be held up because there was Doubt and uncertainty paralyze bus fair land.

Reduce the Tariff now, and similar esults would follow. Once let down the barriers and the stream of pros perity would cease. The idle would so numerous that in the flerce scram hle for employment wages would ome down with a crash.

The lesson of a few years ago should be a lasting one to the present generation Tariff reform is danger. ous to tride with. - Philadelphia Iteu

Register Thomas Scadden, of the larquette Land Office, has just completed the compilation of his report on the acreage of the United States lands, which now compose the public domain of the state of Michigan. On July 1st the aggregate of all the counties was 462.157 acres. Last year the total acreage in the public domain was 473,013. Following is the average of the public domain by

Alcona, 7,536 acres; Alger, 6,672 Alpena, 2,934; Antrim, 280; Arenac, 881; Baraga, 11,363; Benzle, 2,444, Charlevoix, 2,554; Cheboygan, 9,061 Chippowa, 65,171, Clare, 2,824; Crawford, 20,511; Delta, 16,019; Dicken son, 2.363; Gladwin, 25,000; Gogebic, 925; Grand Traverse, 1,080; Hough ton, 3,681, Tosco, 36,618; Trop, 8,945 Royale) 13,602; Lake, 2,542; Leelenaw ,626; Luce, 20.464; Mackinaw, 9,019; Manistee, 943; Marquette, 47,482; Mason, 2,286; Menominee, 1,918; Mecosta, 240; Missaukee, 3,120; Montmorency, 22,460; Newago, 403, Oceana, 2.059, Ogemay, 3,322, Ontonagon, 5,799, Osceola, 529, Oscoda, 48-353; Otsego, 1,960, Presque Isle, 11, 177. Roscommon, 9,694. Schoolcraft 21.493; Wexford, 240,

The sale o thousands of copies o ten-cent magazine at one dollar apiece was a very curious happening it the time of the Chicago World's World's Fair number, contributed to by many famous writers, and so thor-The report of the operations of oughly illustrated that it surpassed school savings hards in the United even the most expensive book which attractive life is in that land of States for the year 1900 has just been up to that time had been issued. In published. The system is now in those days the magazine was printed practice in 732-schools of ninty-nine from two sets of plates only, and cities in eighteen states. In the these were worn out it was impossiyear 1900 school savings banks were ble, without a great loss of time, to hills. The ambassador said further established in twenty-one cities and put further editions on the press. that the Americans are strong and discontinued in six. In the 732 The newsdealers, taking advantage solld and do not waste time on useschools in which the banks are in of this condition, raised the price of less things. They do not indulge in operation deposits amounted to \$876, the Cosmopolitan's World's Fair 299. Of this amount \$540,701 was number to one dollar a copy. A few withdrawn, leaving on deposit Jan, sales toward the close at the phenom-1, 1901, \$335,528. In the same year inal figure of five dollars. The Cosmopolitan will endeavor to repeat its past success, with a Pan-American posits from 79,000 children amount Exposition number, which will be to \$94.010. Of this amount \$93,735 even more attractive, if possible was withdrawn.-Chicago Inter O-than its World's Fair Predecessor, It is doubtful if any book, selling at forty times the price of the magazine The steel strikers should beware of will give any description of the Fair

A Minister's Good Work. "I had a severe attack, of billous colle, got a bottle Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, rook two doses and was entirely cured," writes Rev. A. A. Power, of cured." Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for l three or four days without relief then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morn-ing. He said his bowels were in a terrible flx, that they had been run ning off so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had aied Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera nd Diarrhoea Rentedy and he said No. I went home and brought him by bottle and gave him one dose: old him to take another in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find elief, but he took no more and was



For the next sixty days we will sell our entire stock of summer and light weight goods at 1-4 off.

## H: JOSEPH.

(Opposite Bank.)

Gravling, Michigan

Bars Must Have No Obstructions

The decision of the supreme court in the case of A. J. White of Battle Creek, is far reaching, and as the law has now been interpreted, means lots of trouble for every saloon keeper and hotel man in Michigan. At the time Mr. White was running the Williams house, and in connection with five saloon men, was arrested for not hav ing his bar in sight from the street. None of the six had bars which could be seen from the street. The case went to the circuit court and Judge Smith held that all bars must be in unobstructed view from the street ac cording to law. The arrested men made agreement with the prosecuting attorney that if he would dismiss five of the cases, they would carry the one case of A. J. White to the supreme court. This was assented to by Kalkaska, 2,878; Neewenaw (Isle the prosecuting attorney and the cases were dismissed. A fund was then raised among the saloon men of the state to assist White in his case The supreme court has been consid ering the case for six months and now affirms Judge Smith's decision This means that almost every bar it in every saloon and hotel in Michi gan must be rearranged and remodeled so that the bar can be plainly

> A special from Paris to the Chica go Inter Ocean says that in an inter view with Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States. he contrasted American with French life. He said a person who has never been in America cannot imagin how work, energy and bigness. To one returning to Europe its ports seem rediculous, its rivers look like brook lets, and its mountains like mole absinthe or real bad literature. A painful impression, he added, is produced on a person returning to France owing to the prevalence of loose mor-

seen from the street. - Ex.

### Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN ) SS.

County of Counted. ) SS.

At a session of the Probate Court for and county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling; on Thursday, the 15th day of August. in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

thousand nine hundred and one.
Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of
Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth
Castenholtz, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition,
duly verified, of Jucob Castenholtz, husband of said deceased, praying that himself, or some other suitable person,
be appointed administrator of said estate.

aid estate, are required to appear at

JOHN C. HANSON

#### Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State.

LANSING, July 20th, 1901 To the Sheriff of the County of Craw

Sir:- You are hereby notified that the Governor has ordered a special election to be held in the Tenth Congressional District of this state, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of Octo-ber, niveteen hundred and one, for the purpose of electing a Represen-tative to the Congress of the United States from said district, for the unexpired portion of the term of office, ending the fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and three, to fill he vacancy caused by the death of Rosseau O. Crump.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my official signature and the Great Seal of the State, this twentieth day of July, nineteen hundred and one. CHARLES S. PRICE.

Dep. Sec'y of State

#### Office of the Sheriff of Crawford Co Michigan.

Crawford;—You are hereby notified that at the

Special election to be held on the \$12.00 Men's Overcoats for ... if teenth day of October 1901, the following the state of the state o wing officer is to be elected, viz: A representative to the Congress of the United States, from the Tenth Congressional District, for the unex-Ongressional District, for the unix-blied portion of the term of office-puding the fourth, day of March, 1903, to fill the vicancy caused by he death of Rosseau O. Crump,

In testimony whereof I have here date below written.
Dated Grayling, Mich.,
July. 24th, 1901.

GEO, F. OWEN, Sheriff of Crawford County.

## Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. Live Stock Yards, }
Detroit Aug. 20, 1901. {
The demand for live cattle is juict this week: receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live Stock Market. Give Stock Market:

Prime steers and helfers \$4,75@

:00: handy butcher's cattle, \$4,00(a) 4710; common, \$2,75 (@3,75; canners cows, \$1,59(@2,50; stockers and feed ers active at \$2,75(@3,75.

Milch cows, steady at \$25,00@45,00; calves, active at \$5.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs, small receipts and ower; prime lambs \$4,75(65,90; mixed \$2.25; culls\$1,75(\$2,25;

Hogs are the leading feature in native at the following prices: Prime mediums \$5,80(\$\sigma 5,80\$), \$70 kers \$5,75 (\$\alpha 5,80\$) pigs \$5,75(\$\sigma 5,80\$), rough \$5,00 (\$\alpha 5,50\$) stags. \$3 off; cripples, \$1,00 per wt. off

### A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a cele-brated German Physician, and is ackdowledged to be one of the most Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 16th day of September A. D. 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next kin of said Elizabeth Casten, holtz and all other persons interested in of the allection and leaving the parts at the Probate office, in the ciliage of Grayling, in said county to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petititioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the heart ordered, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford States in 1868, and is now sold in Avglanche, a newspaper printed and longer town and village in the Crivil. Avalanche, a newspaper printed and every town and village in the civil-circulated in said county for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

Avalanche, a newspaper printed and every town and village in the civil-cessive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

Avalanche, a newspaper printed and every town and village in the civil-cessive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

Avalanche, a newspaper printed and every town and village in the civil-cessive weeks, previous to said day of hearing. Green's Price Almanach. For sale Judge of Probate; at Fournier's Drug Store.

GO YO

# -SALLING, HANSON & CO.

**为**然宗殊教宗教教教教教教教宗教教宗教教宗教

The leading Dealers in

# Dry Goods,

# Furnishing Goods,

Shoes,

# FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware. Tinware, Glassware, Crockery.

Hay, Grain, Feed

Building Material.

## Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint. the peer of all others.

## Salling, Hanson & Company,

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise,

# The Final Closing Sale!

We are compelled to make a still deeper cut in prices, as our time is limited. You will save from 30 to 40 cents on a dollar by buying your supply for Fall and Winter now. Our loss is your gain.

We will only mention a few of our bargains, To the Electors of the County of as they are too numerous for this space. Read carefully the following prices:

> 9.00 6.50 12.00 " Suits 10.00 8.00 2.25 Boys' " 2.00

3.59 5.50 50 and 60 ceuts Men's Leather Faced Mittens, 38c per pair. 52c " " 75 "80 ", " ,, ,, ,, 77e " 25 and 30 cent ,, Wool Socks, 19c per pair, 50 cent \_ ,, ,, 29c ,, ,, 50 and 60 cent Jersey Overshirts, 38c each \$1.25 Wool Underwear, 75c each 50 and 60 cent Wool Underwear, 38c each

2.75 Men's Rubber Boots No 2 for ...... 2.00 2.50 

Red Table Lineus, 25c per yard; our best 55c Turkey Red Table Lineus oil boiled, 39c per yard. Mackintoshes from 95c up.

All our Dress Goods, Velvets, Silks, Laces and Ribbons must be sold it any price.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Crockery and Tinware. The Corner Store.

## Black Smithing

Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing

### HORSE SHOEINC

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

#### Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEY Eline of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most endurable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements hefore contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.

DAVID FLAGG.



BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No Atty dec.a.snow&co.





Scientific American. MUNN & CO. 361Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 62 F St., Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

TOLEDO, OHIO.

178,000, Circulation 178,000.
The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can easily comprehend, reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not Write for free specimen copy. Ad-

THE BLADE,

Toledo, Ohio

#### MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route." TIME CARD-GOING NORTH

GOING SOUTH. Detroit Express. 2 10 p si. N. Y. Express 1.40 x M. Accommodation. 6.40 x M.

Linuston Braken.
Linuston Braken.
Refg. 145 P M Accommodation, 6.30 a.m. Refg, 140 r., O.W. RUGGILES, G.S. Pass, Ameri, Local Agent.

Shoos, Hats, Furnishing and Tinware.

GRAYLING, Wich.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means. we want our money.

Read Fournier's new Ad

Read the new Ad. of A. Kraus &

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Delicious ice-cream at Jenson's next to the Opera House.

L. Fournier went to Saginaw, yes terday, on a business trip.

Misses Jones and McKeuzle started for Cleveland, yesterday.

#### Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Born-Saturday, Aug. 10, a daugh ter to Mr. and Mrs. W. Slusser.

The masons are now working ter hours per day on the Court House. Miss Alice Gulver is the guest of

her sister, Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander. Dr. and Mrs. S. N. Insley took in the excursion to Bay City last Sunday

Mr. and Mrs. R. Meyers returned from their eastern trip, last Satur-

County Treasurer J. J. Coventry re turned from his visit south, Sunday

Remember the Epworth League so cial to-morrow evening, at the home of Mrs. H. Trumley-

Melvin Bates and Geo. L. Alexan der have gone to Standish to vote for Judge Sharpe today.

If you want the best Sewing Ma chine buy the Singer. Sold on easy navments by A. Kraus.

Miss Nettie Robinson is home from Owosso for a visit with her parents and friends in Grayling. Miss Flora Marvin and her sister

Mrs. A. L. Trumley, are visition i Maple Forest this week. For Sale-A good four year old

horse, sound and allright. Henry Funck, South Branch, A social dance was given at the

home of H. L'eldhauser, cast of Gray ling, Saturday evening.

Gaseline Range, latest invention for sale cheap, at R. Meyers, Also a wood heating stove cheap.

Married-Tuesday, Aug. 13th, Miss Anna Michelson and Thos. E. Ingley, Justice McCullough officiating.

Rev. Stephan Vaughan, of Lewis ton, will exchange pulpits with Rev A. O. Alexander next Sunday

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chalker, of Maple Forest, were in town over Sun-

day, the guests of M.A. Bates. The Epworth League will give an Experience Social at the home of Mrs. H. Trumley, to-morrow evening, Au-

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at

A. Kraus'. Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

O. Palmer is attending the session of the State Board of Auditors, Lansing, this week, in the interest

The Annual Farmer's Pic Nic will be held on the grounds, Thursday, Sep. 5th. Prepare for it in time, and help make it a success.

For Sale. - An undivided one half interest in the store on Main street known as the Rose and Woodworth building. Mrs. Arthur Evans.

Everyone is invited to attend the Epworth League social to-morrow evening. Refreshments, 10 cents for

all who have not earned 50 cents. To Cure A Cold In One Day take LaxativeBromoQuinine Tablets.
All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The M. C. will give a ten-day ex inge Island, Thursday, Aug. 29th.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of his ad from the home paper and sends school suplies call at Fournier's Drug Store

Two representatives of the State adds to the paper. A good rule ought Tax Commission have been looking to work both ways. over property in this vicinity during the past week, and comparing with the assessment rolls.

Mrs. C. V. R. Pond, President of

Subscribe and pay for the AVA- Republican County Convention.

Mrs. A. Kraus and her son Emil re visiting in Lansing, this week.

They will take in the Pan on the

rade J. C. Fafling raise a big barn. He will need it for his crops. Mrs. A. J. McLellan, of Manistique

is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. Woodburn, and other friends in Grayling. She is on her way to Detroit to visit her sister, Mrs. Wm. Marsh.

The delegations from every town n the county was full at the convention, last Saturday, showing the interest of our people in the coming congressional contest. Hurrah far

Frank Bell, Prosecuting Attorney of Marquette county, was in town last week and met a hearty greeting from old friends. He was enroute to Lansing where he will represent his county before the State Board of Equalization.

A letter from Mrs. Mattie Roderick, who was visiting here this of votes cast, 38, of which M. A this summer with her sister, Mrs. Matie Cowell, says they are nicely settled again in their Montana home enjoying life there and the memory of their visit here.

W. Havens and wife with Misse Daisy Havens and Frieda Niles went to Buffalo, last Tuesday, for the ex-Mr. Havens and family position. will visit the old home before re turning, and he will enjoy a reunior with his old regiment.

hobo, while stealing a ride on the rain, had the misfortune to get his foot caught between the bumpers He was brought here and is a guest of the Superintendants of the Poor at the poor-bouse. He has a badly njured foot.

There are a great many fruit trees in Grayling just beginning to bear, but the owners get no benefit from them as the fruit is taken off by children, and even grown persons who ought to know better. An example should be made of the clder

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels reg-ular by taking a dose of Chamber-lain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted apon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by L. Fournier.

Chas: F. Kelley, of Frederic, has moved his store to the north, and connecting with it is building a new store 25x50 feet, 24 feet high, which will give him a double store with om for his increasing bus iness. He has now completed two neat tenant houses and a large ware house.

"Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sick-ness of the stomach," says O. P. M. Holliday. of Deming, Ind. "His vels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a hottle of Cham-berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by L. Fournier.

The Republican caucas, Friday evening, was called to order by the garters cowhided the editor until he chairman of the township committee. C. T. Jerome was elected chairman J. C. Hanson, secretary, and J. J. Collen and A. Brink, tellers. The following delegates were then elected to attend the county convention for the election of delegates to the Congressional convention: -R, Hanson, M. A. Bates, Geo. L. Alexander, J.J. Collen, H. A. Bauman, L. Michelson, J. K. Hanson, G. W. Comer, W Blanshan, Thos. Croteau, J. J. Niederer, R. P. Forbes, J. C. Hanson, W Woodburn, A. Brink, P. Aebli, E. H. Trumley and O. Palmer.

The AVALANCHE has always advo cated the patronizing of home mer-drug store. chants and dealers, and condemning the practice of going out of fown to trade, or patronizing mail order department stores in large cities, but of a gang of boys and young men there are exceptions to the rule, and playing hall in the immediate vicinreasons for doing otherwise. Many ity of dwellings, accompanying the home merchants do not fully adver- play with immoderate noise and cursion to Mackinaw City and Mack-tise their goods so the buyer may wenderful profanity. The Sunday know that he can obtain what he law should be enforced, at least that all her hopes. Round-trip from Grayling, \$2.50 and wants at home while the city cata- those having respect for the supred merchant, for some personal dissatis- turbed. faction with his publisher, withdraws his jobwork to the city, and then kirks, if the editor does not trade at his store, or if he admits foreign

wanted Trustworthymen and its marvelous cures. The furor of "My baby was terribly sick with women to travel and advertise for old enthusiasm over it has bound their established house of solid financial business, as the demand for it is instanding. Salary \$780 a year and expense and positively anguantee. Mrs. C. V. R. Pond, President of shaning, Salary \$600 a year and exthe W. R. C. of Michigan, passed
through here, Monday evening, enthrough here, Monday evening, enroute to Marquette. She was met, at
the depet of a number of her friends, ton Building, Chicago, api1 6mo
the depet of a number of her friends.

The Republican county convention for the election of delegates to the Congressional convention, met in the L. N. Chamberlin and family Town Hall, Saturday afternoon, Austarted for their vacation to-day. gust 17th, and was called to order by the chairman of the county committee, who after reading the call, on A number of our citizens went to request of the committee called R. Beaver Creek yesterday, to help com- Hanson to act as temporary chairman On motion the chair was instructed to appoint the secretary and three committees. J. C. Hanson was an pointed sceretary, M. A. Bates, H Funck and Geo. Johnson, committee on organization; J. K. Bates, W. S Chalker and Wm. Blanshan, commit tee on credentials: O. Palmer, C. F. Kelley and J. J. Niederer, committee on resolutions!

A recess of ten minutes was there taken to give the committees lim to prepare their reports.

The committees on organization and credentials reported, which re ports were accepted and adopted F. L. Michelson and A. Brink wer

appointed tellers, officers were swort in, and on motion the roll was called and all delegates found to be present. On motion a ballot was taken to

first delegate to the convention which resulted as follows: Whole number Bates received 20 and Geo. L. Alexander 18. M. A. Bates, having re ceived a majority of all the votes cast was declared elected. '

On motion a ballot was taken for econd delegate which resulted a follows: Geo. L. Alexander receiv ing 22 votes and C. F. Kelley 16 Geo. L. Alexander was then declared duly elected.

The committee on resolutions the reported the following, which were on motion accepted and adopted.

WHEREAS, the representation of the 10th district of Michigan in the Congress of the United States is made vacant by the sudden death of Hon. R. O. Crump, who for more than three terms had ably cared for the interests of his constituents, and who had received their carnest supoort, and

WHEREAS, we are called in convention to elect delegates who will assist in the nomination of his succes or, therefore:

RESOLVED that we pledge ourselves as republicans and loyal citizens of the Union to so work that in the future as in the past our Representative shall uphold the principles of the party as presented by the administration of President McKinley, and in so doing shall receive our undivided apport.

C. F. KELLEY, J. J. NIEDERER Com.

There being no further business to ome before the convention, it was on motion, adjourned.

R. HANSON, Chairman,

J. C. HANSON, Sec.

### What A Tale It Tells.

If that mirror of yours shows wretched, sallow complexion, a jaun-diced look, moth patches and blotch es on the skin, its liver trouble; but Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the liver, purify the blood, give clear skin, rosy cheeks, rich complexion. Only 25c at Fournier's drug store.

A western editor said in his paper that silver buckles on garters were becoming fashionable, and he hoped to see more of them. His wife sued for a divorce, and the womer in town who had silver buckles on their was as raw as a potato.

### Astounded The Editor.

Editor S. A. Brown, of Rennetts ville, S. C., was once immensely sur prised. "Through long suffering long suffering from Dyspepsia," he writes, "my wife was greatly run down. She had no strength or vigor and suffered great distress from her stomach, but she tried Electric litters which helped her at once, and, after using four bottles, she is entirely well, can eat fanything. It's a grand tonic, and its gentle laxative qualities are splendid for torpid liver." For Indiges tion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach and Liver troubles its a positive, guaran-teed cure. Only 50c at Fournier's

Complaint was made last Sunday logues are sent out broadcast. A day should not be needlessly dis-

firm as L. Fournier secures the A-gency for Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, the wonderful remedy that has startled the world by

# SchoolBooks!

## Fournier's Drug Store

Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets over brought to Grayling.

# LUCIEN FOURNIER,

# Photographs

That pleases, At The

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO,

Get my prices on Picture Frames. Portraits enarged in Crayon, India Ink, Pastel, Water Color and Oil.

### To Buffalo and Return.

To the Pan-American Exposition, rom Grayling via, Michigan Centra

30 days ticket --15 11 11 10 11 11

12.20 The 10 and 15 days tickets good to o or return by steamers one way rom or to Detroit.

#### Good Advise.

The most miserable beings in the vorld are those suffering from Dys pepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five percent of the peo-ple of the United States are afflicted vith this two diseases and their cfwith this two diseases and strict and the tribes and the bill to feets, such as sour stonach, sick dot. They are easy to take and pleas heddache, habitual costioness, palpis and in effect. For sale by L. Four tation of the heart, heart burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go. to your druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75c. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Price Almanach. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

### Farmers Pic Nic.

The Annual Parmer's Pic Nic will oe held on the grounds. Thursday Sep. 5th, 1901. Dinner promptly at noon; program at 2 o'clock. Bring your basket. A cordial invitation is stended to all.

P. OSTRANDER, PRES. CHAS. WALDRON, Sec y.

WANTED Trustworthy men and woman, to travel and advertise for ald established house of solid finan ial standing. Salary \$780 a year and xpenses, all payable in cash. No thrussing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

### Notice to Trespassers.

I hereby forbid any trespass on my fruit trees and garden produce. Here after trespassers will be prosecuted CHRIS, HEMMINGSON.

### Wanted:

Grayling, the first of the week. Wednesday they drove out to Johanneshura where Mr. Bekker is em ployed. - Ot. Co. Herald.

### To Save Her Child.

1,879,329 are native born people, and 541,653 foreign born.

and as a last resort we tried Chamherlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrheea Remedy. I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure. For sale by L. Fournier,

#### ATTENTION

The Annual reunion of the So diers and Sailors Association of Northern Michigan will be held at Lewiston, September 24th, 25th and 26th, 1901. Special efforts are being put forward to make this meeting one of the best ever held, and al omrades are urged to attend. This nnouncement is made by order of he Executive Committee.

& MILO A. THOMPSON, Pres. F. E. ECKENFELS, Sec'y.

What most people want is something mild and gentle, when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets till the bill to

#### W.B.FLYNN. Dentist WEST BRANCH, MICH.,

WILL make regular trips to Gray-ling the 10th of each month, re-maining for three days. Office with

C C MESCOII

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

OFFICE-Over Alexander's law office, o

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets-Dr. Andrew B. Spinney

formerly of betreit, now proprietor of Reed City Stuffer in will be at Grayling M.C. R. R. Rating House Tunkay. August 20th, from 12 to 4 o'clock p. m. M. L. R. Rating House Tunkay. August 20th, from 12 to 4 o'clock p. m. He has new and improved methods for treating entleptic fits, navelysis, rheumatism extrartic, deathess, and also all forms of thront diseases. He associates the morphine, optimized fluor habits. Special attention given to private diseases of both men and women. He guarantees to cure any case of piles of rupture. Consultation free.

### Notice of Foreclosure,

Default having been made in the con digions for payment of a certain mort-gage made by Victoria McCullough, wife of William McCullough, of Grayling, Michigan, to the National Loan and In-Wanted:

Reliable man formanager of branch office we wish to open in this vicinity. If your record is O. K. here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing, Illustrated catalogue ic in stamps. The A. T. Monnis Wholesale House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Maud Tuttle entertained Mr.

Miss Maud Tuttle entertained Mr.

S. Hanson and Miss Besker, Mr Axel Bekker and Miss Eva Woodburn, of Grayling, the first of the week. said mortgagee hereby electing to de clare the whole amount due and payable

chare the whole amount due and payable at once.

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will sell the premises described in said mortgage at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the Grand From frightful disfigurement Mrs. Namic Gallegar, of LaGrange, Ga., applied Bucklin's Arnica Salve to great sores on her head and face, and with immoderate noise and wonderful profanity. The Sunday law should be enforced, at least that the first day of the hose having respect for the shred day should not be needlessly disturbed.

They Struck It Rich

It was a grand thing for this comminity that such an enterprising limits. The census bureau at Washington has issued a bulletin of the population of Michigan. It shows 1,248-ling. Crawford County, Michigan, active to said mortgage at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the Grand Army Hall, in the Village of Grayling. Crawford County, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County) on the 10th day of Octobal Promises, Scalds and Piles. 25c. Cure guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist, attained the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County on the 10th day of Octobal Promises and Army Hall, in the Village of Grayling. Crawford County, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County on the 10th day of Octobal Promises and Piles. 25c. Cure guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist, attained to sale mortgage at public anction or vendue to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the Grand Army Hall, in the Village of Grayling. Crawford County, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County on the 10th day of Octobal Promises as shall be necessary to guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist.

The census bureau at Washington has issued a bulletin of the population o

ing, Crawiord County, Mienigan, as parding to the recorded plat thereof: Dated July 24th, A. D., 1907. THE NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO. OF DE-TROIT, MICHIGAN.

WANTED Capable, religing many of solid going to represent large company of solid going to represent large company of solid going and solid going absolutely cure and all expenses, attaight, absolutely cure all going commissions. On a solid going commission, solid going and solid going commission of solid going commi

# Watch this Space

Bargains next Week.

Respectfully Yours

The One Price for All Store.

Advertisers of Facts.

Grayling Mich

J. W. SORENSON.

# **Furniture and Carpets.**

UNDERTAKER. GRAYLING, MICH

# TO THE PUBLICE

hose seeking good and reliable Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes are sure to experience satisfac-

tion in trading with us. Nothing of doubtful or inferior quality can have a place in our store.

We have just received a full and up-to-date line of Dress Goods, and invite every one to give us a call. Prices are comparatively lowest here.

Depend upon getting here what you want; you are only paying what you should. Truly it may be said this is "The Satisfaction

## Respectfully A. KRAUS & SON.

# NAGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS №



CLIPPER PLOW. or a

IF YOU WANT "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE.

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER.

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE Or Any Style of CARRIAGE. Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.

Pest of the Great Farming Regions of the West and Southwest to Be Bat tled Against by Plugue-Cause Great Annual Damage.

That the United States' great farm ing regions in the West and Southwest may be rid of a pest which annually threatens the crops with destruction and causes an enormous financial loss; the government has adopted a new and extraordinary means. Grasshoppers with many variations. exist in untold numbers in New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, but the situation in Southern Texas seems to be worse than anywhere else. To relieve the distress occasioned by the grasshoppers, government entomologists are putting up in bottles disease germs of a fungous kind, deadly to grasshonners and is sending them to parts of the country where the damage threntens to be particularly severe.

The fungus is obtained from South Africa, where it has been used with great success recently, vast armies of grasshoppers being literally wiped out applying a bit of it to a sterilized preparation of gelatine and blood serum, on which the germs multiply rapidly. Thus prepared, the "cultures" are sent out in glass tubes, corked with absorb-

Colorado last summer there was grasshoppers, and quantities of the dead insects were shipped to Washington and utilized here for making "culon the bodies of the victims furnished low and charged.

WAR ON THE HOPPERS there is plenty of food in the neighbor hood he does not move about much, but when the available provender is ex hausted he starts out to look for an

It is in this way that the great migra tions are begun, an army of grasshop pers on the march being often as much as a mile wide. They cover the ground densely, devouring as they go all grass, grain and garden truck. Sometimes wo such armies cross each other, but each keeps right along in its own course

Some grasshoppers are among the most beautiful insects in the world. with wings resembling in beauty and delicacy of hues the petals of flowers— pink, green, blue and otherwise tinted

There are some of huge size, which have a spread of nine inches or more from wing tip to wing tip. Anyhods who will examine a grasshopper can-not fall to admire the beauty of its con-struction, and particularly of the armor in which it is clad, though it is pencable creature and by no means in clined to combat.

#### COW DEFENDED HER CALF.

Put a Hungry Bear to Flight After

Battle Royal.

The calf, having nursed sufficiently and feeling his baby legs tired of the by it. It is propagated actificially by weight they had not yet learned to carry, laid himself down. On this the cow shifted her position: She turned half round and lifted her head high. As she did so a sense of peril was borne in upon her fine nostrils. She recog ent cotton and sealed with red wax, and it instantly. With a snort of each one being enclosed in a pasteboard anger she snifted again, then stamped cylinder. Directions for use accompany a challenge with her fore hoofs and leveled the lance points of her horns toward the menace. The next momen an outbreak of fungus disease among her eyes, made keen by the fear of love detected the black outline of the bear's head through the coarse screen of th juniper. Without a second's hesitation A whitish, thread-like growth she flung up her tail, gave a short bel-



The picture shows him one-half life size.)

the requisite germs. These "cultures" have been distributed during the present year in Colorado, experimentally, while the disease from South Africa is being tried in Texas.

Infecting the Grasshoppers.
On receiving a bottle of the fungus, the farmer is directed, by an accompanying printed slip, to but a number of live grasshoppers in a wooden box, together with a portion of the germ ma-

terial. They will quickly become in-

fected, when he may liberate all but

half a dozen or so. These, when dead, will serve to communicate the disease to other living grasshoppers, placed in the box for that purpose. As fast as they are infected the "hoppers" are to be set free in the fields to distribute the plague among their fellows.

The grasshopper is one of the most serious problems encountered by the farmer in the West. Owing to the settlement of great areas which formerly were its permanent breeding grounds, producing regular and epormous crops of the voracious pests every year, the no longer appears in those mighty swarms that used to arrive like devastating armies and devour every-thing green. But even nowadays not a season passes that the "hoppers" do not appear in alarming numbers in some parts of the country, destroying the erous and bringing great loss or even

ruin to the helpless agriculturist.

The "hoppers" sow their eggs, planting on one season those which are to be hatched the next. The female drills a hole in the ground with the horny tip of her abdomen, and in this she lave about 20 eggs, which are bound to gether in a mass with mucus excreted by the mother insect. The burrow is filled up with mucus, which makes it watertight.

Fighting the Pest. destroy the unhatched eggs, and this he tries to do in various ways, the most effective perhaps being to slice off an inch of the top soil, dry it and pass it through sleves to separate the egg masses, which are buried in deep pits. the egg

In the wheat growing regions burning machines, which are open gates on runners, filled with lighted pitch pine, are drawn by horses across the fields An. other method consists in digging pits into which the swarms are driven, with the help of widespread wings of canvas stretched on sticks.

The eggs are enveloped in tough little capsules, not easily broken by pres sure between thumb and finger, but when ready to batch the cost of the ovum is dissolved and releases the in When new born the young grass hopper is covered with a sort of veil. which presently splits along the back Music and is kicked off behind. So long as judges.

hicago

The moment she saw herself detected the bear rose upon her hind quarters nevertheless, she was in a measure sur prised by the sudden blind fury of the attack. Nimbly she swerved to avoid it, aiming at the same time a stroke with her nighty forearm, which, if it had found its mark, would have smashod her adversary's neck. But as she struck out, in the act of shifting he position, a depression of the ground threw her off her balance. The next instant one sharp horn caught her slantingly in the flank, tipping its way while the mad impact threv ier upon her back.

Grappling, she had her assailant's head and shoulders in a trap and her gigantic claw cut through the flesh and sinew like knives; but at the desperate disadvantage of her position she could inflict no disabling blow. The cow, on the other hand, though mutilat ed and streaming with blood, kept pounding with her whole massive weight and with short, tremendou shocks crushing the breath from her foe's ribs

Presently, wrenching herself free, the cow drew off for another battering charge, and as she did so the bear hurled herself violently down the slope and gained her feet behind a dense thicket of bay shrub. The cow, with one eye blinded, glared around for her in vain, then, in a par Popular Monthly ....

Kissing and Non-Kissing Families The New York Sun says that kissing among relatives goes by families, and it is quite true that certain households are known to all their friends as "great kissers." The members, men, women and children, kiss each other the first thing in the morning and the last thing Fighting the Pest.

Now the farmer's best chance is to that they consider sufficiently emo-

Still one may go too far the other way. A woman who came of a kissing family married a man who came of non-kissing stock. At one time her hus band went to the railway station to meet a son who had been absent from home for two years, and on his return the wife said:

What did you do when you first saw

Inck? Did you kiss him?"
"N-no," faltered the husband a
father, "of course I didn't kiss him. "I'll tell you what he said to me. olunteered the son. "He said: 'Well, Jack, was your train on time?

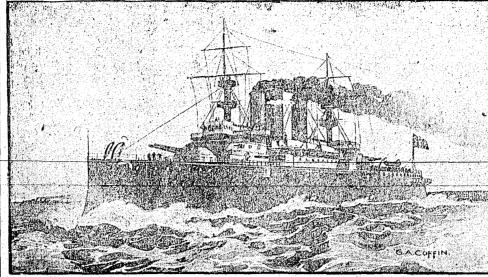
Prohibition of Timber Deck Loads No British ship may carry a deckload of timber into a British port between the last day of October and April 10. Musical critics should

CONSUMPTION MORTALITY LOWEST IN CHICAGO.

#### DEATHS FER 10.000 LIVE Towns Buda-Pesti Vienna St. Peterab Moscote Pario Now Yor Philadelphi Clargow innche

Following the discussions at the recent Tuberculosis Congress in London of the cure and possible eradication of consumption, the London Sphere has compiled the record of deaths in the world's largest cities. From this it prepared the relative diagram above, which shows that Chicago has lowest mortality rate from the disease and Buda-Peath the highest

#### ONE OF EUROPE'S FIGHTING FLYERS.



THE TEXTS AN BATTLESHIP REGINA MARQHERITA

Here is one of Italy's new battle ships. The Regina Margherita, launched this year at Spezia, is to make 20 knots. She is of 13,825 tons, and in armor and armament resembles our own new battle ships. Italy, says the Chicago American, has out one, but a whole squadron of high-speed battle ships, able to choose their own time and place of action. The Benedetto Brin and Regina Margherita are of 20 knots, the Sardegua, 11 years old, of 20.1, and the Regina Elena and Vittorio Emmanuele III. of 22. Here are five battle ships of 20 knots and over. We have

Besides these Italy has the Re Umberto, 13 years old, of 19 knots, the limit of our latest ships, lust designed and not yet begun; the Sicilia, 10 years old, of 192; the Italia, 21 years old, of 18 (a speed not yet reached on an offi-cial trial by any of our newest buttle ships), the Lepanto, 19 years old, of 18.38, and the Emanuele Filiperto, of 18.

Of Italy's 15 battle ships 10 are of 18 knots and over, 7 of 19 or more, 5 of 20 or better, and 2 of 22.

Italy has not launched a battle ship of less than 18 knots within the last fifteen years. When she laid down the last of her 17-knot ships we did not have a battle ship of any kind built or authorized in our navy. We launched our first-class battle ships eight years later and gave them a contract speed of 15 knots. At that time Italy had in actual service a battle ship of 20:1 knots.

We are not accustomed to consider Italy very much of a naval power; yet the five battle ships of 20 knots and We are not accustomed to consider Italy very much of a naval power; yet the live battle ships of 20 khots and better that she has built or building might make us endless trouble if we were so unfortunate as to have them against us. They could range our whole coast, destroying everything affort except our battle ships and our fastest cruisers, and remaining themselves in absolute security. They could cut off all trade between the United States, Cuba and Porto Rico. They could wreck the entrance of the Nicaragua Canal, if that were fluished. They could go through the Suez Canal, harry our naval force at Manila and rekindle the insurrection in the Philippines They could loot our coaling station at Tutulla, carry off our Governor from Guam, as the Charleston did to the Spanlards, and wreck our trade with Hawaii. They could devastate our Pacific Const, ruin the shore mines at Nome and capture the gold fleet from Alaska.

No battle ships that we could send in pursuit of them could catch them. The only things with which we could hope to bring them to an engagement would be our new armored cruisers, and it might be that these com-merce destroyers, without a gim heavier than an 8-inch, and with only six inches of armor, but with the all-important quality of speed, would save us from a danger before which our ponderous battle ships would lie helpless.

#### EXPENSES OF AN AMBASSADOR. Sixty Thousand a Year Required at the European Capitals.

Unlike other governments, ours makes no extra allowance for the living expenses of its representative. Thus it is that many times an important for-eign mission has been declined—forfinancial reasons-by the able states man to whom it was proffered. If one accepts such a post he naturally feels in duty bound to live up to the standard set by his predecessors, and this usually means that he must have a large private fortune to draw upon. There have been a few instances where such positions have been held by mer unable to maintain great establishments, but who have unwisely attempted it by incurring obligations which they could not meet, thus bringing themselves and their government to humiliation. Diplomatic agents are without the pale of the common law of the countries where they are stationed. and if bills are left unpaid creditors have absolutely no recourse.

need never use any in return except to such small parties of friends as he may care to entertain in his chambers or at a restaurant. The most of the diplo-matic corps, however, are married men, for their governments know that upon the social administration by the mistress of the household depends in

no small part the success of the official side of the residency.

A diplomatic residence in any of the larger European eapltals may easily mean an annual expenditure of from forty thousand to fifty thousand dol lars. Only rich men are therefore eli-gible for these posts, and thus a false standard of wealth is being raised as a test for diplomatic preferment. It is likely that before long our government will lease and furnish permanent houses for its ambassadors and minis ters in the principal foreign countries correcting a grave fault in the prese Our ambassador to St. Peersburg had to do house hunting for six months, and was almost in despair of finding a suitable residence. As it is, he pays more in rates than even ambassador in London, and it is said the rental is more than a thousand dollars a month.-Woman's Home

#### UNIQUE RAILWAY IN SAXONY the Top of a Mountain

Consul-General Charles L. Cole, of at Loschwitz, Saxony, was opened to traffic this year and is the first mountain rallway of its kind for the convenience of passengers in the lage on the banks of the River Elbo about five miles from Dresden, to the top of the Rochwitz heights, which command a most beautiful view of the Saxon capital. The railway is 820 feet ong, with a gradient of 22 per cent and constructed according to the en" system. Thirty-three fron piers of different hight, weighing about 300 tons, the highest being 49.2 feet, carry the rails on which the cars are hung

Each car holds 50 passengers and weighs, when occupied, 12.8 tons. Their shape and construction differs entirely from all other rallway cars, and even from those used by the Barmen-Elberfeld suspension railway. A steel ca-ble 1.7 inches in diameter connects the two trains and locks them firmly ogether. It is operated by two powerful machines of 80 horsepower each stationed at the top terminus of the ure of 209,437 pounds - Particular at tention and care has been given to de-vices to insure the safety of the passengers and to regulate the running of

Each car is provided with three brakes-system Bucher-Durer-two of

and the mixture of oily mudslackening of the tension of the cable ter was inky black. and stop the car. The third brake can be operated by hand from the platform

the disk upon which the cable is rolled the engineer can always determine the exact position of the cars on the road, and an automatic bell warns him if the train is running too fast. The greatest safety consists in an au the top station, which is put into ac

of the car From a hand attached to

tion by the arriving car and stops it, no matter how careless the engineer may be. ENGINE RUN BY SUNSHINE

ngenious Yankee Has a Solar Moto in Full Operation in California. Bottled sunshine is one of the dreams of science. When it becomes possible to run motors with the energy of the sun's rays without the intervention of coal or steam, the world will be revolu ionized. The discoverer of the proces will work greater changes than motor" may be a commercial success Perhaps this should have been expect ed of the land of sunshine, and



oddly enough, the machine comes from

the foggy coast of New England. The Yankee notion is from Boston and has just been set up at the ostrich farm near South Pasadena. The sun's heat is being used to make steam, which in turn runs an engine to pump water. Famous John Ericsson devoted years of thought and experiment to his sun

motor, but it was never perfected. The however, reached the stage of success Suspended from Iron Piers, It Runs to ful application, and is now on exhibiion as a practicable machine, working a 15-horse-power engine capable of Dresden, writes that the suspension lifting 1,400 gallons of water a minute. The main feature of this sun motor is a huge affair like a glass umbrella, minus the handle. It is furnished with 1,800 mirrors, each about two feet long world. It runs from Loschwitz, a vil. and three inches wide. It swings on lage on the banks of the River Elbe, a circle thirty-five feet in diameter and concentrates the sun's rays on a boiler having a capacity of 100 gallons. It takes about an hour to generate steam. howing a pressure of 150 pounds to

## the square inch.

A Plunge in Oil.
There is a story told of Mr. Rocke follor's first venture in the oil husines Indeed, he has been known to tell th story himself, with evident appreclation of its humor. It was away back in the early sixtles, when he was engaged in the grain business in Cleveland.

One of his customers was the owner of an oil well at Thus Mr. Rockefeller became interest ed in the account of the well, and consented to go to see it with a prospec of purchasing. The next week he appeared, Mr. Breed tells of his visit. "The well was about eight miles be

ow Titusville; on Oil Creek. The roads were very bad, and we rode horseback. We left the horses fied to a tree, and went the last half-mire on foot path led over a sort of bayon six feet The oil men threw the sediment from the oil tanks into the bayou,

"To cross the bayou we had to walk

a log, which was slippery from the snow of the previous night. I crossed safely, and was about to offer Mr Rockefeller a helping hand when his slipped and fell into the bayou.

"He sank into the tarry mud nearly to his hips, ruining his clothes, which happened to be new and light-colord It took us half an hour, working with barrel staves, to scrape off the tar, so that he could walk. His first remark after he was out of the bayou was Bredd, you've got me into the oil busi ness head and ears.'

"He bought the oil and a new suit o clothes before he left Titusville. Mr Rockefeller and I rarely meet, but when we do we always have a laugh over his first plunge into the oil business.

### In a Smoking Car.

A lady of a truly masculine spirit, accompanied by a small poodle, is said to have failed sadly the other day in an There is a large financial advantage to a diplomat if he is a bachelor, for it is then understood that he has no special obligations in a social way. If he be personally popular he will be overwhelmed with invitations, but need never use any in return except to Alexander of Caesar who ever lived attempted reformatory movement. She

One thick-skinned wretch, however usensible to the claims of refinement and reform, began to enjoy his accus tomed cigar, which was suddenly snatched from his lips, with the remark

in a high treble's
"If there is anything I do hate it is tobacco smoking!"

For a time the offender was motion less, then, gravely rising, amid the cur active of the assembled smallers he took that little poodle out of the lady's lap and gently threw him through the winsighing: "If there is anything I do hate it is a poodle."

### Her First Use of the Telephone.

"Maria" said a business man resid ing in the suburbs to his wife, have been wanting a telephone in the house for a long time. The workmen will come and put one in to-day. Call me up after they have gone away to se if it works all right." Late in the after-noon there was a call at the telephone in his office down town. Putting the ecciver to his ear he recognized the voice of his wife, pitched in a some what high key. "Is that you, James?" she asked. "Yes." "Will you please go out right now and mail that letter I gave you this morning?" He had forgotten it, of course, and he obeyed. Perversity of the Mosquito.

What reusen has the mesquite for its preference? It is a wily and sagacious insect, yet it will pass by a stout, com-fortable man almost invariably to feast upon the slimmest and willowest of One would like to have thes curious mosquitory distinctions ex-

plained. Is there any scientific man

points, or must one go down to th

satisfy curiosity on these

rrave in ignorance of why she is in variably chosen for sustenance by these vampires of the air while her cllows escape often unscathed? Educated Waiters. In the better class hotels of Europ the waiters are well educated men Some of them speak fluently two, three four, even five languages. They are accurate, correct in habits, and stand high in the community. There are

without doubt, some waiters in thi

country who possess the same qualifi

makes the conducting of a hotel and

## restaurant such a serious problem

atlons but their scarcity is

Too became known in England about the middle of the seventeenth century. It was first sold in public houses, as er is now tapped When a mother looks at her boy if

nust often occur to her to be thankful hat soap is cheap. If there is any joy in a family, divide

the work.

Don't let any one member do all

#### MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN CHARGES DEFAMATION.

On complaint of Mrs. Frank O. Low den, of Chicago, daughter of the late George M. Pullman, Gustav Behrens, who says he is a son of the late palace ear magnate, was arrested by Postoffice Inspector Jos. Farrell on the charge of writing defamatory matter on posta cards and sending the same to Mrs Lowden through the mails. The matter written on the eards were charges



against Mrs. Lowden and her husband Colonel Lowden, of withholding cerain papers from Behrens, dep him of \$50,000 of the estate of the man

ne claims was his father.
The Lowden family has had trouble with Behrens several times in the past few years, but only recently have they begun to have him arrested and prose ented. The man declares that his mother, who was formerly a servant in the Pallman family, left him papers provig his relationship to George M. Pullcured from him by agents of the Low

#### SOCIETY MATRON SELLS MILK.

Mrs. Anna Silliman, wife of C. P. Silliman, of Vineland, N. J., who is rated as a millionaire, has adopted a fad which has caused no end of talk gmong her wealthy neighbors. Mrs. Silliman has become tired of society and has long yearned for the simpl ways of the poor. Recently she deter



MRS. ANNE F. E. SILLIMAN.

nined to indulge herself. On her hus band's country place a herd of choice fersey cows is lersey cows is quartered, and two months ago Mrs. Silliman started out on her unique career as a dairy maid. the has had built a handsome milk wagon, more luxurious than most vebicles of the kind, and promptly at 4 o'clock every morning she starts out on her rounds. Without assistance or attendance of any kind she drives from iouse to house, delivering here a pint and there a quart of the lacteal fluid. Aiready the fair milkmaid has more customers than she can wait on, while raddition she declares that her health

### HOW TO HOLD A PISTOL

Right Way and Wrong Way, but Few

Know Thein Apart.

As with everything else, there is a ight and a wrong way to shoot with . revolver. Most persons, unless instruct ed, will take the pistol in the right hand, gripping it almost at the extremity of the butt. Then the elbow is level of the eye and close while aim is taken. Usually, too, one will stand with feet close together and will squarely face the target. Also one will shut the eyes when one pulls the Such an attitude may look very

graceful and sweet, but it is the poorest shooting position that could be invented. Learn, first of all, to hold the revolver properly. To do so, take held of the pistol as far up the handle as you can get your hand, (This, of course loes not mean that the weapon should be gripped across the hammer and cyl-You will notice that this posiinder.) You will notice that this posi-tion of the hand will throw the thumb so far forward that you may wonder what you are going to do with it. If you will find that your thumb falls naturally into a position just to the left of the hammer, and with its tip resting against the block of metal back of the chambers. That is the proper place for your thumb, but you should be careful not to press it too tightly against the frame as you fire, or you are likely to find that you have vanced the thumb far enough to take up most of the "kick" of the pistol. If the piscol is held properly the whole hand and arm should receive the slight shock of the recoil.

Stand "edge on" to the target, Stand ensily, with your feet as far abort as comfort suggests. When you are ready to shoot, extend your revolver to the full stretch of your right arm with the muscles fairly rigid. Good shooting ennor be done with a bent elbow and dack muscles. Keep your arm straight Remember, however, that It is possi ble to buye the muscles too tense, you grip the pistol too tightly, and make your museles too firm, you will make the pistol muzzle quiver like ; tuning fork.- Kansas City Journal.

When puppyism arrives at maturity At becomes documtism:



Miss Richman-He is the light of my Mr. Richman-Well, perhaps life, pA. helisa l I notice that he saves gas bills. -Judge.

Judge-You say the defendant turned and whistled to the dog. What followed? Intelligent Witness -The dog, sor. -Tit-Bits.

"He has the reputation of being a very candid man." "Well, yes, he's extremely candid in admitting the faults of others."—Philadelphia Press.

Indignant: Bizzer-Come and go fishng. Buzzer-How dare you ask me to go fishing on Sunday; besides, I have to play golf.—Ohio State Journal.

Husband-I wonder what we shall wear in heaven? Wife-Well, if you get there, John, I imagine most of us vill wear surprised looks.—Smart Set. "Do you believe in long or short en-gagements?" asked Miss Frocks of

Miss Kittish, "Short engagements and

plenty of them," was the reply. Detroit Free Press. Mr. Poore-Will nothing induce you to marry? Miss Witte, On the contrary. It is the nothing you have which induces me not to marry.-De-

troit Free Press. "Willie, whom did George Washingmarry?" "The widow Custis, im." "Had he any children?" ma'am." "Yes'm-the Sons and Daughters of

he Revolution."-Life. Bizzer—Those safety pins are great inventions. Buzzer—Are they? Bizzer— You bet: our baby swallows one every nce in a while

him,-Ohio State Journal. Description: "Did you hear what Judy Gibbs said?" "No; what was it?" She said the new bride next door to them has the most elegant repertoire of shirt-waists she ever saw."-Chicago

Record-Herald. "Oh, yes," said the Ice magnate, "there will be a time when the poor may have all the free ice they want."
"And when will that be?" asked the delighted listener. "Next winter."-Baltimore American.

"Don't you think a man ought to be liberal in his political views?" "Certainly," answered Senator Sorghum, "In my opinion a man can't hope to get very far along these days by being stingy. "-Washington Star. "Hello!" cried the bore, bustling into the great man's office, "anything new?"

the great man's omce, "anything new", "You're always looking for something new and fresh, aren't you?" said the long-suffering victim. "Sure!" "Well, why don't you carry a pocket mirror?" Philadelphia Press. Not Yet Ready to Quit: "I suppose," said the doctor, as he carefully bound

up the stump of Sanniy's amputated arm, "that you will not shoot off toy cannons on the next Fourth." "Why ot?" replied Sammy: "I have one arm left yet."—Harlem Life.

"See here!" exclaimed an angry man to a horse dealer; "you said that horse to a horse dealer; you said that noise I bought of you yesterday hadn't a single fault; and now I find he is blind of one eye." "Oh," replied the dealer, calmly; "that's not a fault; it's a misfortune."—Chicago Dully News.

Caller-You must be a very honest boy, Remus, not to go near the major's closet when you know he keeps. his brandy in there. Remus-'Tain't much de honesty, sah, but yo' see ah dun heard it told dat de major has a skeleton in his closet Philadelphia Record.

Merely Buying: Mrs. Jones-What's your hurry? You're not off for the sea-shore-now?—Mrs. Smith—No, not until to-morrow. I'm going down-town now. Mrs. Jones-Shopping? Mrs. Smith-No. I haven't time for that, there's so many things I simply have to buy .-Philadelphia Press.

Wife (with a determined air)—I want o see that letter. Husband—What letter? Wife-That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting that it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. I will see it. Give it to me, sir. Husband-Here it is; it's your milliner's bill.—Fun.

Just the Same: Bobby-Mamma, it God is as good as you say he is, why doesn't he adways answer our prayers? Mamma—He does, Bobby, when they deserve to be answered. Bobby—Well, I prayed that I might not steal any more jam out of the butler's but it didn't make any difference.

"He's quite a prominent politician here, is he not?" inquired the visiting Briton. "Oh, no; he's a statesman." inquired the visiting Briton. replied the native. "Well, what's the difference?" "A statesman, my dear sir, is one who is in politics because o has money. A politician is one who as money because he is in politics."has money Philadelphia Press.

Accommodating: "Come back as soon as possible," said her mistress to who was going home in re-Maggie, spouse to a telegram saying her mother was ill "Vos mum" promised Maga gle. A day or two later came: "Dee you shift your grip just the least bit Mis Smith-1 will be back nex week pleas kep my place, for me mother is dying as fast as she can To oblidge Maggie."-Lippincott's Magazine.

"What are you scaling up in that envelope so carefully. Jones?" ant instructions that I forgot to give my wife before I came to town this norning. I am going to send it up ome." "Will your wife open it up at iome. once?" "Rather. I have made sure of that." "How?" "Our lady typist will address it to me, and put a big 'private on the corner of the envelope."-Les ie's Weekly.

Playing Whist for Money. "Whist halls" are advertised in the eastern papers. Those institutions are public resorts, where whist is played or prizes redeemable in money. Poker parlors are prohibited in large New England cities, but the whist hall is much

in vogue.

The St. Lawrence River, Vessels of 4.000 tons can ascend the St. Lawrence to Montreal, a distance of 1,000 miles from the sea. Only one other river in the world the Amazon is navigable to such a distance for craft as large.

Pain's Fireworks at the Exposition. The Path-American managers have arranged with Mr. Pain to produce an elaborate carnival on the lake in the Exposition Grounds every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening during August and probably September as well. The earnival will consist of a brilliant fireworks exhibition concluding with a bomberduent of the forts at ing with a bombardment of the forts at Taku and will include a ballet and water pantonime and mid-air acrobatic performances, all brilliantly illumin-uted

This will add another interesting and attractive feature to the great Pan-American Exposition.

For reduced rates and accommoda-

-Inquire of any New York Cen

FIREWORKS AT THE PAN. Reason for Apprehension. Clementine—I um afraid I shall bave

to refuse to marry Theodore, Aunt Hannah-For merey's sake what has he been doing? Clementine—Oh, he hasn't been doing

anything. It is what he has said. He told me last evening he wouldn't give me up for a million of dollars. A man thinks so little of money as that I'm afraid will always be poor.—Boston Transcript.

The question of still further reducing the time of the journey between London and Paris is occupying much attention on both sides of the channel.

Do you like Mrs. Austin's new dress? Do right in such a way people won'

Do you like Mrs. Austin's new dress?

# 300 OUGIAS VID SHOES \$ 3.50 UNION MADE. 3 COMPANY

user won by ment alone. W. L. Dougles hoes have to give before satisfaction than there says for the says of the sa





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20,000 HARVEST



Government of Canada.

When yishing Buffalo, do not fall to see the Canadian Exhibit at the Pan-American.



in time. Rold by drugglata.

#### STATE OF THE CROPS

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE AGRI-CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Favorable for Growth East of Rocky Mountains, with Beneficial Ruins Over a Large Portion of the Drought Area.

The weekly crop report issued by the weather bureau shows that late corn has experienced material improvement in the States of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and in Kentucky, and Tennessee. With favorable temperature conditions in September the yield in the Missouri Valley will be larger than indicated by previous reports. In Ohio, Indiana and Central and Southers Hingle the condition tral and Southern Illinois the condition of the crop has further deteriorated, especially in Southwestern Ohio. In the Atlantic coast districts corn has made overlant, progress, and

excellent progress.

Rains have interrupted the spring wheat harvest, which, however, is nearly finished over the southern portion of the

finished over the southern portion of the spring wheat region, and caused lodging in portions of North Dakota, where the grain is reported as shrunken and heads not well filled as a result of late excessive heat. The wheat harvest on the north Pacific coast is in active progress with yields exceeding expectations.

Further improvement in the condition of cotton is generally reported from the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, aithough rust and shedding are more riess indicated, especially in Georgia, Florida and portions of Alahama, where too much rain has fallen in localities. Over much of the western-part of the cotton belt and in portions of the central districts cotton is suffering for rain, and in the drought region of Texas is falling

districts cotton is suffering for rain, and in the drought region of Texas is falling rapidly. Picking is in general progress in Texas, except in the northern counties. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England tobacco has made favorable progress, except in portions of Maryland, where the crop on lowlands has been injured by the much rain. In Kentucky jured by too much rain. In Kentucky and in portions of Tennessee the crop is greatly improved, but in southwestern Ohio it has been seriously damaged by days.

drought.

Plowing for fall seeding has made very favorable progress, except in Ohio Valley, where the soil is too dry.

All reports from districts east of the

All reports from districts east of the Rocky Mountains indicate an extremely light and interior apple crop, although the outlook is slightly improved in Kansas an Missouri.

The week has been one of very favorable temperature conditions in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, with beneficial rains over a large part, of the drought area. Drought, however, continues in the Ohio Valley and in portions of Tennessee and the upper lake region, while excessive rains have caused—destructive freshets in the Carolinas and proved injurious in portions of Georgia, proved injurious in portious of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Extremely hot weather in the interior of California caused rapid ripening of fruit and serious injury to grapes in some places. Reports from States.

Reports from states.

Illinois.—Light rains in northern and parts of central and southern districts improved conditions somewhat; come improved in northern portion but deteriorated in central and southern districts; stalk better than early field of gats continues fair to good; pastuces, gardiens, pointoes poor, but improved in north gertion; fruit prospects poor; apples good in some focalities; peas not doing well.

Indican—Very dry: little ruinfail; deterior.

and in some localities; peaks not doling well.

Indiana—Very dry; little rainfall; deterioration of it—crops continues, except in some districts on northern portion, where corn is still good; upland and carly planted corn with, timely rains, we would site similation of the corn, with, timely rains, we will store in deal and garden vegetables discouraging; folirly good upple prospects, but muck fruit withering; some farmers feeding, stock; plowing proceeding with difficulty.

Onlo—Moderate rain in—Southenst, drought greatly lutensified elsewhere; corn honelited in southeast, earing and growing fairly well in northeast, but dimage by drought growing more serious in southwest and spreading over most of west; potatoes, truck and garden crops still deteriorating; tobacco much damaged in southwest; peaches ripening, of inferior size and quality in south; apple prospect less favorable; ground too dry for plowing.

Michigan—Too dry in southern countles for

ing.
Michigan—Too dry in southern counties for corn, natures and late potatoes; in other sections conditions have been favorable; generally corn, beaus, buckwheat and sugar beets continue promising; late potatoes poor in extreme southern counties but promising in nort-gen and central. Plowing for fall wheat, ecoming general; oat harvest well advaned in upper peuinsula.

Missonti-Late corn continues to improve in sections of the continues of improve and central corn continues and provides and peaches improving the section.

Missoiri-Late corn continues to improve in section, but yield will be light; spiles and peaches improving:

Visconsin-Week cook, with copious rains Lecentral and northern sections; dry weather continues in southern counties; corn making excellent progress except in southern counties, where body injured by drought; grain in stack and thrashing ander way; wheat and barley yielding well, onto light; grain in stack and thrashing ander way; wheat and barley yielding well, onto light; planters good except in five reclams; tobacco improving, but crop generally light.

Minnesoli-Faverable for work in grain till rabs of night of Shi; harvesting of early rains of night of Shi; harvesting of early when the villey, and all cutting except flax, finished elsewhere; stacking and shock thrashing progressing well; poor to fair flax. crop being harvested; rain, gave temporary benefit to corn, pointoes; pastures and gardens; plowing begun in south.

Iowa—Temperature soasonable, with moderal showers, well distributed, except in portions of eastern districts; crop condition generally materially improved; late corn earing and filling fairly, well and yield will be larger than anticipated if September, is warm and frostless; thrashing reports show yield and quality of onis and wheat well up to average; pastures improved and plowing begun.

North Dakota-Harvesting and having NORIA DIROLA-Harvesting and haying stopped by rain, accompanied by high winds, which lodged heavy gridt baddys wheat cut-ting in progress, generally shrunken as a rule and heads not well filled: onts, tye and barley mostly all cut; flax still poor; corn improving; large amount of hay already put up.

put up.

South Dakota—Coplous general rains; seasonable temporatures; corn, especially the
late, which comprises much of the crop,
siderably improved; wheet, outs, barley and
rye practicully invested and nelect seemed,
stacking and shock thrashing advanced,
some yields excelling expectations; haying
far advanced, mostly, good crop; pastures,
millet, flax and late potatoes improved; oppic prospect poor.

millet, flax and late potates improved; apple prospect poor.

Nobraska—Week warm, with general showers that planted corn has improved some orn being with in eastern countries came corn being with crop above average in morthern contest, fall plowing agneral; fruit prospectives; fall plowing agneral; fruit prospectivery poor; garden vegetables very scarce. Kansas—Late corn, forage, pastures and mendows improved in eastern and western divisions and in central counties of middle division; fall plowing progressing in many counties; ground too dry in others; corn cutting stopped, fodder too green; crops sown since rains coming up.

## WILL HELP FARMERS.

Weather Signals to Be Displayed by Rural Mail Carts. Farmers who live along the lines o

rural free delivery mail routes are to have the advantage of the United States weather bireau's forecasts of the weath-er. All they will have to do will be to watch the mail cart as it woes by. Ar rangements are being made by the Post office Department and the weather by once Department and the weather har rean to have the mail carts equipped with signals which will be displayed on the sides. They will be as conspicuous as possible, so that they can be read at a considerable distance from the highways. Mail carriers will receive their weather predictions for the day before they start on their routes in the morning, and will put up the proper signals on both sides of their carts.

REFUSE TO QUIT WORK. outh Chicago Steel Men Are Read

Out of Union.

There will be no strike of the stee workers of South Chicago. The reason is that there are no union men to strike both local lodges of the Amalgamated As sociation having been read out of the organization by Secretary Michael F. Tighe, personal representative of President Shaffer, after their refusal to reconsider their action in refusing to obey the reconstant of the second

the general strike order.

Sentiment in South Chicago is divided Sentiment in South Chicago is 000000 over the situation. Business men and the families of the steel workers approve the action taken, while another element regard the steel workers as having abandoned their organization in an hour of need. Many profess to believe that at the next convention of the Amalgamated Association the leaves will be rejustated. Association the lodges will be reinstated and that President Shaffer and Secre-

and that President Shafter and Secre-tary Tighe exceeded their authority in revoking the charters.

Others feel that there is positively no chance of rejustatement, because of the sentiment entertained by the Eastern workers. It has been suggested that the situation may lead to the organization of an independent Western association along the lines of the Amalgamated Association. The latter has never been strong in the West, and it is said would not be affected by the operation of such

a plan.

The Iron Trade Review, discussing the strike condition, says: "Events of the week have made it clear that the steel strike is a lost fight. The uncertain elements are the number of weeks that will be required to weary the men of idleness, and how much of its organization will remain to the Amalgamated Association remain to the Amalgamated Association when the end comes, The fullure of the Federation of Labor, to give more than sympathy in aid of the Strikers and the pefusal of the Western members of the Amalgamated Association to violate their contracts at the order of their president have been serious blows to the knows of have been serious blows to the hopes of the leaders. Gains have been made by the strikers at McKeesport and in the Wheeling district, but it is already plain that the strike spirit has reached high mark, and that the news from now on will be of gradual defections."

DOCTORS FIGHT FAITH CURISTS Physicians Would Bar Eddy Follow-

Erollowers of Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy's Christian Science faith in England have been challenged to battle by the medical fraternity and have accented the challenge. The doctors have begun an agitation in the medical organ, Health, for the exclusion of faith curists from an agitation in the medical organ, Health, for the exclusion of faith curists from the benefits of life insurance. The editor of Health said: "We contend that people who deliberately deay themselves aids to longerity do not deserve to enjoy insurance against death. Life insurance companies refuse to take risks on miners, leading the content of the c handlers of explosives and workers among dynamos and live wires. Why should they insure men who blindly reject medical science and intrust their their physical welfare to spiritual fanatics?"

ics?"
William N. Miller, a graduate of Mrs. William N. Ailler, a graduate of Ales. Eddy's Boston school and head of the Christian Science Cliurch in London, said: "We heartily welcome this controversy. It would give us great pleasure to compare death certificates with the users of material agencies of healing. We users of material agencies of heating. We are prepared to prove that the death rate among our followers is lower than among any other class of people. If they could induce the insurance companies to withdraw policies from our people they would undoubtedly frighten many, but on the whole we should emerge from the conflict vindicated and immensely strengthend?" trengthened."

The manager of one of the leading in surance companies said the companies hesitated to open the question propound-ed by the physicians.

### CHICAGO BANK SWINDLED.

Shrewd Depositor Is Now Thirty
Thousand to the Good.
It lies beaked out here, says, the Inter
Ocean, that one of the Chicago banks
was recently swindled out of \$30,000 in
cash in a skillful manner. An effort is
being made to keep the matter screet,
and not even the news of the bank is and not even the name of the bank is and not even the name of the bank is given. It seems that a depositor of several years' standing appeared a few days, ago in the bank president's office with a draft on London for £6,000, which was perfectly good. The depositor informed the president he desired to deposit this London draft and at the same time to check earlier it was warried in the check. Loadon draft and it the same time to check against it, presenting his check for \$30,000 for the president to O. K. The latter put his initials on it and thought nething of it. The depositor then went out into the bank and deposited this London draft, and on the following day presented a check for \$30,000 which was paid, the teller knowing that amount was to his credit, on the bookstater in the day he again appeared at day he again ap

The News

the window and presented the check for \$30,000, which had been approved by the

president. This check was also paid.

Nothing more has since been seen of the

The rainmakers in Nebraska have had trouble in keeping their powder dry. Western cities that are short on train robbers should telegraph Chicago for quotations.

That corner in potatoes the Cincinnati man is trying to run should be thoroughly nashed.

win sailed north has been explained; he is ooking for the pole. Lawton will be something of a city in

n few weeks if it continues to grow at the rate of 10,000 a day. It does not require an expert mathematician to know offland that the rain was worth a million dollars.

This Oklahoma land rush and the way it has been handled proves that Uncle Sam is a mighty poor business man. Admiral Schley's son has been called

down for talking too much. Only friends of Sampson are supposed to do the talking at present. At last it is explained why the people have so much money to put in the banks at present. Train porters' tips have been falling off of late.

The army department could trade the for the Sampson-Schley controversy and neither side would be loser.

The man who owns a few blocks of stock in the First National Bank of New York does not have to go chasing around Alaska looking for a gold mine.

Even if there should be a partial corn failfare the industrious man, can lose as much money speculating in it as though the cross were a record breaker.

LIKE A SECOND HELL GATE

San Francisco tees Duplicate of New York Explosion. York Explosion.

Thirty tons of nitrogelatine were exploided under Arch Rock, in San Francisco Bay, the other day, and thousands of spectators on shore three miles away witnessed the spectacle, the greatest of its kind since the destruction of Hell Gate in 1878. Two acres of solid rock were little 300 freel into the air by the mighty. lifted 300 feet into the nir by the mighty inted 300 feet into the air by the inighty force of the explosion, and when the maelstrom of foam and swirling waters had subsided Arch Rock, always a menace to the lives of men and ships, had disappeared from view forever.

The thousands of persons who lined the

shore three miles away expected a heavy shock, a sudden uphenval of rock and sea, and a tremendous concussion which might possibly throw them from their might possibly throw them from their feet. But it was not in this way that the force of the explosion was to illustrate its intensity. With no premonitory signal or shock, the smooth green waters of the lay began to rise. There were shouts of wonder, which increased whom an instant later a great bulk of were shouts of wonder, which increased when an instant later a great bulk of milky white foam—surrounding the pyramidal base of Arch Rock for several hundred feet in all directions—began to climb slowly into the air, completely hiding the rock.

There was no tossing of tons of water high into the sunlight. The great bulk of green water, capped with foam, rose almost majestically into the air—100, 200, 300 feet—and ther still higher. It was

almost majestically into the air—100, 200, 300 feet—and then still higher. It was like a great black and green storm cloud created with vapor. The cloud of water seemed to hover an instant when it had reached its greatest elevation. And it was at this instant that the tremendous force exerted by the thirty tons of nitrogelatine was seen and appreciated. For, as the mass hesitated before its fall, great pieces of rocks could be seen tunibling about in the smothering volume of water 300 feet and more above the sur-

bling about in the smothering volume of water 300 feet and more above the surface of the bay. Then the huge bulk seitled slowly, back into the bay and the spot occupied by Arch Rock ever since the memory of the oldest inhabitant began was marked only by a slowly revolving mass of white foam.

It took many unonths of work, with specially invented tools to drill and cross of Arch Rock, but the culmination lasted only in minute, perhaps two. The explosion is said to be the greatest blast ever set off, in this country. The blowing up of Hell Gate, in the harbor of New York in 1878, consumed a greater quantity of in 1878, consumed a greater quantity of powder, but it was block powder, which did not have the destructive effect of the dern explosives.

#### GREAT LAKES YACHT RACE.

The Invader made good her name and succeeded in winning the one robool of freat Lakes yachting. The champion of the Canadian yachtsmen won her third race, in the conjuctition for the Canada's. Cup' and—established, her right to that coveted trophy. Toronto, therefore, and



supremacy of Invader over Cadillac has been established proved con-clusively that both are splendid boats, the former being able to show her heels to her rival when light breezes are blowig, though the latter has the best of it in a strong wind. Altogether the contest was an entire success and should prepare the way for other great races in coming seasons.

### TRAP NOTED FORGER.

American Detectives Catch German Fugitive in Milwankte. Gerhardt Terlinden, accused of forging German government securities and secur-ing approximately \$400,000 by his operations, was arrested in Milwaukee, after cluding European and American detectending, European and American effectives for several months. The fugitive had been in Milwaukee about two weeks! He was taken to Chicago in charge of a Deputy United States Marshal and Heavy Vocke, attorney for the German consulat Chicago, and extradition papers issued for his entire to German.

for his return to Germany.

Terlinden was at the head of a manu-Hacturing concern employing 3,000 men. He is charged with having forged certificates of stock in this corporation and with having counterfeited government stamps to be attached to the certificates. The total of his alleged forgeries is fixed at 1,500,000 marks.

### Telegraphic Brevitles.

Thirty Puget Sound salmon canneries have consolidated. Capital, \$3,500,000. An unknown man assassinated Dr. H. E. Fricks, a prominent citizen of Rising

murdered by his insune mother, who cut his throat. The prune trust has advanced the price

one-quarter of a cent a pound. The price may go higher. Mrs. J. Davis, Christian Scientist, Spo kane, Wash, was fined for not reporting a case of scarlet fever.

Missouri Daughters of the Confederacy unveiled a \$20,000 monument to the Confederate dead, Springfield, Mo. Michael Griffin, who claimed to be

profiler of former Congressman Grillin, lecensed, of Wisconsin, hanged himself by his suspenders in Jail at Tarmington, Burglars at Salt Lick, Ky., smushed the doors to Whiteomb's store. Clerk Leake, sleeping inside, fired on them. About a dozen shots were exchanged

Joseph Hartzel, a wealthy cattle man llying near Ruena Vista, Colo., is miss-ing, and it is believed he has been mur-dered. He was in the habit of carrying

large sums of money. Iffty-five lots in the new town of Lawton, O. T., sold at the average price of \$300. One corner lot sold for \$900.

John L. Moore, Quincy, Ill., had his

donn L. Moore, Quincy, H., Rad his dead dog chibalmed, and if will be kent by Moore until his death, when both will be eremated together.

A freight locomotive on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad exploded, killing Engineer L. I. Woods and injuring Fireman M. S. Maple so badly that he Alda a few hours later.

the first the philippines, made up of men from various States who fought in the volunteer ranks during the recent campaign, held its annual reunion at Salt Lake, Utah. died a few hours later,

TALE OF A STOLEN WATCH.

Occurrence that Happened in the City

Writers of fiction, no matter how sen sational, are obliged to avoid working into their stories any situation that appears improbable. Writers of facts are not thus handlcapped. The following is a narration of an occurrence that wonderful and improbable as it may seem, nevertheless happened in this

city: One of the large pawnbrokerage houses engages an expert accountant to go over its books once a month.

This accountant, who lives in Brooklyn, went to the pawabroker's office direct from his home recently to go over the concern's books. He reached the Bowery on a car and walked the rest of the way, stopping once on the road. When he got to the office, instead of passing through the private hall he went-through the store where the loans are made. As he was entering the shop he was almost knocked down by a young man who rushed out through the swinging doors. Inside he saw one of the clerks laughing and holding something in his hand.

"What is the matter?" he asked.
"Why, that fellow who just rushed out so wildly brought this watch and wanted \$10 on it. He said he had bought it for \$40. It is a \$250 watch, so I thought he had stolen it, and I told him to wait a minute and I would call up the police and find out where he got it for that money. You saw how he waited." And he laughed again.

"Let me see it," said the accountant. The watch was a gold repeater and stop watch. So soon as the accountant cast his eyes on the timeplece he put his hand in his pocket where he usually carries his watch. It was empty.

"That's my watch," he said, and opening the case of the back of the watch he showed an inscription which has father had engraved there when he presented it to him. The thief had stolen it from him while he was in the car, and had reached the pawnbroker's only a few minutes before him, and before he himself had discovered his loss -New York Tribune.

- Figures on Canada's Trade. In 1807 English exports to Canada were valued at \$30,000,000, says a writer in the World's Work. In 1900 they were \$45,000,000. Canadian exports to England in 1897 were \$77,000,-000, and in 1900 they were \$108,000,000. The preference given to England was coincident at least with an annual gain at the end of three years per cent of English trade in Canada and about 40 per cent of Canadian trade in England.

In 1807 the United States without tariff concessions bought from Canada \$50,000,000 worth of goods and \$69, 000,000 worth in 1900-a gain for Canada of 40 per cent, or the same gain as made in her trade with England. In 1897 the United States sold Canada \$61,000,000 worth of goods, and \$110,-000,000 worth in 1000, or a gain of 65 per cent, as against England's gain of 50 per cent.

Wabasha Hears Good News. Wabasha Minn. Aug. 19.—George Huber of this town suffered from Kidney Trouble and Backache. He was very bad. Dodd's Kidney P'llis, a new remedy, has cured him completely. He is now quite well and able to work. He says Dodd's Kidney Pils are worth thely weight in gold.

heir weight in gold. News comes to liand almost every day of wonderful cures by Dodd's Kid-ney-Pills, which, although but recently introduced in this country, has already made many warm friends by its splen-did results in the most serious cases of Bright's Dispage, Dispage, There Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Backache.

Long ago some ingenious arithmetician discovered the exact amount of ground covered by the average dancer in the course of an evening, and the votaries of the dance are now suggest ing that dancing should be revived as a bygienie exercise. Nowadays men and girls show great eagerness to take up any pastime or sport which gives them exercise, and, as we all know, dancing has somewhat lost its vogue, which, from a social point of view, is much to be regretted. Let some of the fashionable doctors recommend their dyspeptic anaemic patients of both sexes to waltz as much as possible, giving themselves on an average the equivalent in terpsimiles' walk a week, and we shall see a wonderful revival in dancing.-Phila delphia Ledger.

Low Rates to Marquette. Marquette, Mich., that delightful all-dround health resort and the genuine paradise for hay fever sufferers, is now brought within easy reach of the thou-sands in and about Chicago who are sands in and about Chicago who are thus afflicted. A rate of \$7 from Chicago to Marquette and return is announced by the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Road; via the C. & N. W. and the C., M. & St. P. The sale of tickets at this remarkably low rate is confued to the date of August 22 and August 22. to the dates of August 23 and August Tickets sold on August 23 are good for return until September 3, and those sold on the 30th are valid until Sep-

She Needed No Sympathy.
Sympathetic Gentleman—What do you do for a living, Mrs. Saunders? Mrs. Saunders (laconically)—Boarders, -Boston Herald.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn? Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?
Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot
Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes
tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures
Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and
Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and
Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FRED.
Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Tight Across the Chest. "See here! You are always laughing at my expense,"
"Well, that's all I can do at your ex-

Do you like Mrs. Austin's new dress?

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A party of Suffolk, England, farmers have gone to Denmark to secure hints on dairy farming.

PITO Permanently Geosé. Rolltant nersouscessates the first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Resource. Bend for Fil EF 32.00 triabbottle and sveatisa. DR. R. H. KIANE, Ltd., 331 arch Bt. Fillantippia, Pa

The average pay of a farm laborer in Bararia is 180 a day. Do you like Mrs. Austin's new dress?

## MADE STRONG AND WELL

## A Prominent Lady Raised from a Sick Bed by Pe-ru-ra---Entirely Cured in Two Weeks.



MRS. E. A. CROZIER.

Mrs. E. A. Crozier, Senior Vice President of the James Morgan Post, W. R. C., the largest corps in Minaesoia, writes from "The Landour," 9th and Nicollet, Minne-apolis, Minn, as follows:

"Please accept hearty thanks on behalf of Peruna, that wonderful medicine which raised me from a sick bed and made a strong and well woman of me in two weeks. I suffered with bearing-down pains, backache and continual headache, and found no relief until I tried Peruna. It cured me completely, and I feel as young and well as when 18. I wish every woman knew the merits of the medicine, and no home would be without it."—Mrs. E. A. Crozier.

Mrs. Wan, Henderson, Bordulac, N. C., writes:

"I was troubled with very serious female weakness; had spells of flowing that exhausted me so that I feared I would lose hay mind. I suffered untold agony with my back, the pain extending down my left leg. My pain was so severe that I would have welcomed death at any moment—so no one need wonder that I recommend Peruna so highly, for it cured me entirely of that. Not a sign of pain has returned, and that, will soon be two years now.
"I am glad that there is a way I can speak, trustling that many a sufferer will read my testimonial, find not only read but believe."
—Mrs. Win, Henderson.

FOR WOMEN ONLY.

#### Free Treatment During Hot Weather by Dr. Hartman.

By the assistance of an experienced staff of physicians, Dr. Hartman proposes to-direct the treatment of several thousand women, who for one reason or another arealling.

Each patient sends name, symptoms and a short description of previous treatment, and are entered in the doctor's books aspecular patients.

regular patients.
The treatment is directed from time to

The treatment is directed from time to time as may be found necessary by the doctor, without charge. Every letter and name is held strictly confidential, and in no case will any one be published except by the express wish of the patient herself.

These cases are treated with the same care and fidelity as the private patients of a regular family physician. During the past year a large number of cases have been cured. Every item of the treatment is directed, for which no charge whatever is made.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Santarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free treatment.



TSE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cuft, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

CONSISTING AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR, CONSISTING AND THE SET ASSESSED AND STORM MET ASSESSED AND ASSESSED Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour

All She Took. Gowanus—I had \$2 in my pocket last sight, but this morning there is only a senny or two. Did you need some money or a spring shirt waist and take it, Ara-Mrs. Gowanus (astonished)-Yes, but

Physically Fitted. B'Jones—The fat lady evidently pre-fers the living skeleton to any other man, B'Jinks—Why? B'Jones—She says he'll make a rat-tling husband.—Smart Set.

I only took \$1.98!

-From-Bad-to-Worse Brown-Do those dogs up your way still online to how! all night?
Jonese-No; the dogs have given up in

isgust since our twins arrived on the Do you like Mrs. Austin's now dress?

hirs. Winslow's Boothing braur for Children testing; softens the gums, request inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colid. 23 cents a bottle. Do you like Mrs. Austin's new dress?



SEAFARING MEN

SCALE AUCTION BIDS BY MAIL. YOUR OWN PRICE. Jones, He Pays the Freight, Binghamton, NY,

No. 34-1801

SOZODONT for the Teeth and Breath 25° At all stores, or by Mail for the Price. HALL & RUCKEL, New York. THE SEAMSTRESS.

But through the glass that holds city scene,

A dozen roofs, bright sky and distant

green, Come floods of sunshine streaming over My gold, a sweet voice says. With rise

and fall Of a white hand, great gorgeous flow-

ers are seen To slowly blossom on a silken screen From thence a pittance, the embroider er's all.

All? Nay, blue airy breaths to her belong, Amber and rubies that the sunshine yields.

On her fair acres none can do her wrong; She reaps with poet, sights a hundred fields:

More precious is her dower than wealth of kings.

She finds her riches in all common

things.

Mary F. Butts, in Good Housekeep-

## Thrilling Story of a Lion Hunt.

The brown, rugged rocks, devoid of vegetation and heated by centuries of tropical sunshine, breathed forth their concentrated lieut upon man and beast Between the barren foothills stretches of white sand blazed and shimmered, while occasional eddies of furnace-heated air came down from above and raised spectral dust spouts, which raced along the desert until lost in the white haze above the irregular line of horrizon. Over all the remorseless sun glittered and burned—burned as only the midday-sun can burn in the mecas of Western Somall Land, writes, in the Chicago Inter Ocean, Art. S. Jennings, engineer for the De Beers Diamond

the Somal guide, who usually replen-ished his stock of courage and endur-ance (and egotism) by swearing by himself, "this is most bad, Sahib Jennig; will we ever reach the bad country

"Yes, never fear," answered I, although my own supply of hope had been rapidly diminishing. As I live, I believe those are the Ka Dig el Mada! If it is so, we will find fresh water and green grass before to-morrow noon."

The caravan had stopped for a brief

rest on the summit of one of the numerous small elevations and as I snoke merous small elevations, and as I spoke I pointed to the south, where the dim outlines of two slender peaks were visible above the horizon; at the same time I drew the field glass' from its sheath at my side and raised it to my eyes. When the powerful lens brought almos to my very feet the country lying fifty or more miles distant, I involuntarily uttered a cry of joy. "They are the Madas, for a crtainty, for I can see the Ura-Nibo (clear water). Juno, we shall soon be out of the desert!"

"Allah il Allah!" breathed the guide, while the remainder of the Somals faced the sun and offered thankful prayers to the Deliverer for the welcom news. Then followed a renewed crack of keddah whips, as the jaded pack and saddle animals were urged over the rough ground.

The expedition into the Karma counhad ended in dismal failure. Not only had we failed to find the immens deposits of friable ore which the mana-ger of the De Beers Company (John Hays Hammond) had believed were lo nted there, but on the return trip our omal guide had lost his bearings, and for nearly a week we had wandered aimlessly about the semi-desert. Four of our donkeys had died of "shagga" nickness, and our supply of water.

we slowly progressed toward the south the soil became more and more fertile, the desert being in time replaced by a rolling, grassy plain, in which the gray sage brush and scattered caeti gave place to mesquite and "dhero" bushesplace to mesquire and "dhero" bushes. Just before subset we encamped near a small wadi, which was caused by a periodical spring, from which the water oozed in a fiful stream. By scraping a hole in the hard soil we soon had a pool of muddy water for the animals, and after a few minutes work with a filter had cleaned changle for our own use

had cleaned enough for our own use.

The night came on with usual tropithe mgnt came on with usual tropical swiftness, the gray dusk being replaced by inky darkness. My men had collected enough dry wood to build a camp-fire, around which they now, sat, their the card sate of the collection of the collection of the card sate of the eating their dates and rice. The starlight shone dimly on the long necks and misshapen backs of the cam-els, and showed faintly the solitary, white-clad figure of the sentry at he stood at the outskirts of the crooning to himself, a mournful Matabele song. Soon they had finished eating and were stretched at full length about the fire, while the silence of the jungle crept over all-a silence broken intervals by the melancholy cry of a jackal or the weird hown of a ounding as though they were miles and miles away.

"I was rapidly passing into dreamland when, following a period of intense si-lence, came a far-away, deep, moaning While by no means loud startling, it brought me wide awake and sitting apright on my cot, my nerves tingled with excitement; it was the awakening roar of a lion!

Excited voices from the direction of

the camp-fire indicated my men had heard the ominous sound and were wide awake in consequence; a moment later I could hear them piling dry bushwood on the slumbering coals. The deep rumbling roars were repeated at intervals, apparently growing nearer and dying away in the same moaning note. Finally an interminable time clapsed-a creepy slience, in which the men hud-dled about the blazing camp-fire. Sud-dnly there was the sound of a brute's heavy gallop over the sand between the out piteously on the night air; a slight noise of struggle—a few more stifled brays—and then silence, followed a moment later by the sound of a heavy hody

had grasped my rifle and run toward to the full without contact with the fac When the lion began to drag and lips .- New York Post,

the carcass of the donkey into the brush I moved instinctively toward the sc at which the guide cried quickly, 'dabhar, sahib! bara kabid janw (Have care, sir! A very dangerous animal) I turned to upbraid them for their cowardice in permitting the lion to take one of our pack animals before their very eyes, but remembering that the Somal has an inherent fear of the lion, I thought better of it and returned to my tent, resolving to square accounts with the marauder on the morrow if he could be found.

I was awakened at sunrise the follow ing morning, and, rubbing my eyes sleepily, found the darkness and the flon had, faded away together while the had faded away together, while the wadi was alive with the notes of birds and wild fowl. After a hasty breakfast I filled my jacket pocket with cartridge and, accompanied by the Somal guide Juno (who was an unusually exper tracker and hunter), started on the spoor of the lion. At the end of a mile we came upon the half-eaten carcass of the donkey, lying at the edge of a small thicket. A little careful reconnoitering convinced us the lion was not in the immediate neighborhood, and after a little we found his trail, leading away from the thicket. It had rained lightly during the early morning, and we found it exceedingly difficult to follow the spoor over the sand, which was covered with a thin growth of grass. When we had followed it for a mile or more, it finally led toward a large thicket, some 200 of more yards in diameter, which was surrounded with a margin of tall, dry

jungle grass.

"Lion there, sure, sahib!" whispered the Somal, who had been following the (to me) obliterated spoor with all the caution and skill of a bloodhound. "One of us must go to the other side, and the other go on from the front, so he will not pass through."

"You may go around," I replied, and after examining my rifle to make it was in perfect order, I cautiously ap proached the thicket.

I could at first see no sign of the lion, and was about to call to the Somal when I suddenly made out the backs of two large vellow animals, nearly hidde in the tall grass, and a moment later discovered there were two cubs with them. They wre evidently disturbed but were gazing in the direction takes by the Somal, not apparently having no ticed me. A moment later a fine lio sprang out in the open, and, seeing me less than fifty paces distant, gave a low growl and disappeared into the thick brush. The other, a lioness, stood look ing about, evidently reluctant to leave her cubs. She was watching me closely giving me an occasional side view of her teeth as she emitted a kind of whin-

in growl: A lion's yellow eyes are singularly impressive, especially if they happen to be, watching you, some fifty yards dis-tant, with only the open, level ground between. They incline one to discretion and it was with the utmost caution approached nearer in order to get with in shooting distance, her eyes following my every move as I did so, and watch ing intently on my part for the first sign of a coming charge. When I had ar rived to within perhaps twenty yards she turned in the direction of the thick et, giving me an excellent view of he and aiming at the point of he shoulder, I pressed the trigger. With a loud roar she sprang into the air and seemed to fairly fly back through her lair. I quickly threw in another cart-ridge and fired at her side just as sho disappeared into the thicket, and a sec and later heard the roar of the Somal' elephant gun on the opposite side, followed by the roars of a lion. Hasten ing around. I came on the scene just in n the act of discharging his second bar

rel into the very mouth of the lion, which was charging straight for him.

As he fired he sprang quickly to one side, while the beast turned a complete somersault, but was on its feet in an in-stant and stood wavering, evidently too sick to attempt another charge. I was about to fire when it fell over on its side, and after several attempts to regain its feet, dropped back-dead. After making sure it was done for, we re-traced our steps to the opposite side of the thicket and cautiously approached the place where the lioness had disap-peared. We had not proceeded far when we came upon her, lying across a small pool of water formed by a feeble spring breathing her life out, so nearly dead she was unable to rise at our approach A ball between the eye and car ended her agony, and for a time I stood, lost in admiration of her graceful proportions, with the mighty muscles beneatl the glossy skin, when my attention was attracted to the Somal, who was trying to capture the cubs. Although the were very small—not much larger than kittens, in fact—there was much infanfact—there was much tile growling and scratching before he finally succeeded in making them pris When he had at last bundled one under each arm we started for cann meeting several of my men on the way, who I sent back to remove the pelts from the lions. When we arrived at samp I fastened the young lions to the center-pole of my tent, intending t try to keep them, alive on condensed milk, of which we had a supply. I finally induced thm to drink this after di-luting it with water and adding a flour made of pounded rice grains, and they were both in good health on my arriva at Johannesburg a month later. I gav them to the wife of the manager of the De Beers Company, who afterward presented them to the Royal Gardens at who afterwards Cape Town.

### Poison From Plants.

While on the matter of summer noi ers that a strict rule should be en forced among children in regard t nibbling any plants or berries while abroad in the fields and woods. The department of agriculture finds on investigation that many poisonous plant and growths are indigenous to the United States. Many of them are familiar, and their malignant propertie have been heretofore suspected. The safest rule is one that is entirely prowadi and our camp, a mighty roor, fold hibitory, so far as chewing leaves of lowed by a thud, as a donkey was felled blooms of any plants, wild or culti-to the ground, while his dying hray rang vated. That common plant, the hily of the valley, carries a strong polison in leaf and flower, if either is eaten. A safe general rule is to put no leaf or bloom in the mouth, and even too gen being dragged across the sand.

After the first shock of excitement I of blossom and foliage can be enjoyed



THE ENQUIRING CHICK "Oh, dear?" exclamed the oldest Chick "Why can't I crow like Pa?" "Cock-a-doodle-doodle-do Was wafted from afar Because, my son, you're much

young," Replied his fond mamma.

'Why can't I swim?" then asked the Of most inquiring mind. "Because, my dear," his mother said,
"You weren't that way designed."
(Fit answers for her son and heir

Were sometimes hard to find.) But what makes ducklings swim, mam-

ma,
"And why don't they get drowned?"
Because they're ducklings, to be sure,"
Said Mrs. Hen, and frowned. Her arguments were not, I fear, Remarkably profound.

"And how is-" But the Chick's

mamma With great annoyance said: Your que enough questions, child, are

To turn the wisest head." And then, with an indignant cluck,
She drove him into bed,
—Chicago Record-Herald.

A CAT WHO EARNS A SALARY. Ten dollars for food for an office cat is the most curious allowance ever made by a postmaster general. And such was the item which was sanctioned the other day by Postnraster-General Smith at

Washington. Ten dollars for food for the office cat at St. Paul. The St. Paul postoffice is an old building and so filled with mice and rats that the cat has plenty of work to do keep-ing these little creatures in order. They say that the cat is the hardest-worked member of the force and the most neces-

Sary.

When the item was read by the postal authorities at Washington there was a hearty laugh. But later when they read the explanation which accompanied the bill everyone, from the postmaster general to the office boy, agreed that it was quitt right that the cat should be fed at the expense of the Government. This is one of the very few instances on record where a cat has been placed on Uncle Sam's pay roll.

AN ANT FOR A PET.

One of the queerest little pets ever seen is the tame ant belonging to a well known scientist. This man keeps tribes of ants in nests which he has made him self, and feeds them with honey or sugar through a tube that connects with th nests. One day he saw that one of the ants kept coming into the tube to eat up the honey in the glass bulb at the end. When he took out the cork that closed the bulb, the insect came to look for the food, and he offered it some honey on

the point of a needle. The ant shrank back at first then drew nearer, feeling about with its antennae, until it reached the needle. Soon it learned to take the honey off it keeper's finger, although ants are among the most timid of living things, and a new odor, or the least movement outside their nests, usually drives these little in

sects away. This ant is now so tame that it muit the bulb as soon as the cork is removed, and goes to find the honey on the scientist's finger. When its meal is over it does not try to hurry away, but waits till its master lifts it on a bristle and carries it back to its nest. New York Tribunc.

CORN HUSK DOLLS.

A doll of corn husks; did you ever hear of any such thing? And yet there is a woman in Kansas, where the corn grows, who makes a living by fashion-ing these dollies. When she was a very little girl Miss Nellie Marrison could make the dearest dolls that you ever saw. She tied the pretty brown husks together, with a round ball at the top for a head, and such a fluff of dainty petti-coats. With some corn silk for hair and eyes of tiny black seeds the dollie was done and there was not a little gril in the neighborhood but wanted a whole family like her, says the Chicago Chron-

icle.

Now that Miss Morrison is a young lady she makes corn husk dolls for ney instead of for fun and thousand of little girls all over the country have been made happy by them. Her fame and the fame of her dolls has gone far and wide and the demand for them is always greater than the supply.

She say the demand. She has sent the queer dolls to Germany and France and recently shipped a large lot to England. She says she does not know how many dolls she has made, but th

umber would run into the thousands. Miss' Morrison uses about as many Alber Morrison uses about as many husks as are found on an ordinary ear of corn to make each doll. The cob serves for the body. The face is covered with a husk and the features painted on. The corn silk is used for the hair. The dress is a full skirt of husks, hair. The dress is a nur show with a shirtwaist and Eton jacket. corn husk sash encircles the waist hat is a big scoop bonnet trimmed with tassels. In her right hand the doll holds a dainty parasol made of firm straw with a particularly silky husk for a

### HOW JAPAN SECURED HER POS-

TAL SYSTEM. Thirty years ago, a young man named Samuel M. Bryan, a clerk in the post-office department at Washington, received notice that his services were no longer-needed. Incompetency was the reason given for his dismissal. When he looked over his stock in trade, he found that it consisted of something less than a hundred dollars in cash and -a great idea. A week later he was on his way to San Francisco, one good natured postal clerk after anothing him to ride in his car. Or On reaching San Francisco, he secured a place a purser on a steamship bound for Japan nd, in due time, found himself in Tokio. Once in Japan's chief city, he proceeded without delay to put his great idea into execution. What he proposed was to perfect and put in operation, in Japan, a postal system modeled after that of the United States. Bryan found willing listeners among the high Japan-

se officials, and in due time was re uested to prepare a prospectus of his ystem to be submitted to the Mikado ts value was at once recognized, and its doption ordered. Bryan was placed at the head of the new department, with a salary of eleven thousand dollars a year, and entrusted with the negotiation of a postal treaty between Japan and the United States. A few months later he was back in Washington as the envoy of the Japanese government, treating o equal terms with the man who had dis missed him for incompetency. The treaty which he negotiated with skill and diplomacy, proved satisfactory t all concerned. Bryan remained som fifteen years in the service of the Japan ese government. He then returned t the United States, a rich man. It is in teresting to conjecture what his careed might have been, shad he not lost his might have been, shad he not lost a place in the postoffice department. Success.

FOUR ON A FLOAT. "Come, Bessie," said Hal to his little outin who was visiting him. "Come

and see our kitten. and see our kitten."
"Why-Hal, you haven't got any kittens.. I've been staying here on whole
day and I ought to know. You're only
fooling me," cried Bessie indignantly,
"Cross my heart, Bess. I'll show you
the kittens; you just come along." So

the kittens; you just come along." So the two ran outdoors and Hal led the way to the river, where a pretty boathouse stood at the edge of the water. Several row boats were tied to the float in front of the house. As they stepped on the float, Hal picked up a crab ne made of mosquito netting.

"What have you got that net for?" sked Bess.

"Just you wait and see," said her cousin. Then he called, "Here, kit, kit, kitty," and two of the dearest little kittens ran out of the boathouse. One wa all black and the other was gray with a white spot on its throat,
"This is Malty," said Hal. "The

other is Smnt." Bessie clapped her hands with de ight, but she soon found that these wil kits could not b. petted like her own old pussy. When she tried to cuddle Smut he gave her hand a long, red scratch, so

that she dropped him pretty quickly. "Now, let's give them their supper said Hal. He dropped a claim into t mosquito net and lowered it into the water. Bessie nursed her sore han and watched to see what would happen Soon she saw the "minnies" crowd into nough he quickly scooped them up.

And then there was a feast for th kits. How fast they did eat! It seemed almost no time before the fishes were al gone, and Bessie said, 'Let me catel ome this time."

So another batch was caught, and th its made short work of those, too.
"Now they've had enough," said Hal

"We don't want them to get sick."
"How greedy they are," Bessie said stroking the gray kitten, which was no so wild as the other.
"They've lived here ever since they

were born," said Hal, as he teused the black one, "You ought to see Smut try to catch fish. He leans over the dge of the float and watches for 'mir nies.' But he never catches anything cause he's afraid to wet his paws," and

the boy gave a chuckle.

"There, I heard Aunt Louise calling us," said Bess. "Goodby, kitties, we're going to get our supper, too. Race you up to the house, Hal."—Brooklyn Eagle.

COMFORT FROM ELECTRICITY. low Creatly It Aids Men to Endure th Heated Term's Agonies.

The hot weather, to equal which mensity the meteorological authoritie have had to go back thirty years, ha many mitigations that were not available to the last generation; and the For example, great use was made of the clephone, enabling men to sit in their offices or country homes and transact business at a distance without any ne cessity to tridge the Saharan streets They say the ordeal is a trying one a such seasons to the little telephone gir but she does her work bravely and wel Then there is the fan motor, bringing 'sea breezes' into the hottest build ing. Their popularity was immense as a relief to weary people, and the market was soon swept bare of them. We have heard of one society woman who with a member of her family under the weather, went to an electrical store and, being told all the fans in sight vere sold, laid violent hands on one an refused to be comforted until she was llowed to carry it away in perspiring riumph in her carriage.

As for the electric light, that has long

been a familiar boon, but one needs to get out in the country or by the sea side, where only oil lamps and caudle are available, to realize once more how rateful and cool the little incandescen lamp is. Moreover, in town the icc cream freezer or the electric stove can e run from the same circuit as the amp, but in the holiday wilds, brute force and fire again are disagreeably necessary. The wonder is that electricity is still so little known and used outside the towns and cities. It is most he cornfields and potato patches

needed by the sad sea waves and ami Perhaps the biggest electric boon all in such calcining weather as tha which has been the subject of so much flattering comment recently is the trol ley car. All the street railway com panies report a busy time, and their employees were worked to the point of exhaustion. Any cursory glance the cars will show that the travel quite largely of a recreative character especially in the hot nights, when enire families with the latest ailing little paby board the cars to go for a nile swift cruise for five cents a headfor the adults. The sick man does not now take up his hed and walk. He gets relief these summer nights by jumping on the first trolley car and leaving he bed behind him. The trolley car the does en masse for the suffering popuation that which electricity does mor individually for members of the com-munity who can each pay for a teledione, a lamp<del>, a fan m</del> Great indeed i zer for themselves. lectricity in the dog days!

'A natural well or cavity has been dis covered in the Alps by a French mountain climber. It has been sounded a far as 1.027 feet, but the bottom has not

Some people never raccomplish any thing because they have too much pa tience with themselves.

8,000 MILES TO WAKE A MAN. Message Crosses the Ocean Twice to Rouse a Sleeping Operator.

Out among the beautiful green grove of Northampton, Mass., says the Boston Globe, lives Dr. C. H. Crosby, who was once the champion telegraph operator of America. He is an M.D. with a large practice, a member of two or three clubs and a prominent secret so-ciety man, who has quite outlived the days when the "key" was his constan

ompanion. Once in a while, however, ng when eigars are lif and the company is of the right order he can be induced of the lot, one that has never been printed, although lots of them have found their way about, is about the time when the French cable people telegraphed 8,000 miles to have him waked up when he was asleep in the next room not twenty feet away from the operator who received the message.

The French line from this country

stretched from Duxbury by way of Newfoundland to Brest, in France. Dr Crosby was the responsible night man n the lookout at Duxbury. It was a light in October and the future discinight in October and the future disci-ple of Galen had taken his usual station at the key. Between the hours of 8 and 1, when the foreign news known in those days as Reuger's cablegrams used to come over the wires, there was usu very little doing, and he dropped

off in a doze.

At 9 c clock the New York office called him. They had a private message for transmission.

"Tick" went the little tormenter, un-

der his nose, but the operator heard i not. After hammering away in vaint for several minutes the New York operator gave up and thought a minute. There was but one way out of it. The receiving end of the line was in the next room to that of the missing operator, and there was a man in charge who could undoubtedly tell what was To reach him an inquiry would have to be sent the whole length of the company's circuit, a matter of 8,000 miles or so. So calling up North Sydney,

at Cape Breton, he began his task. From Cape Breton the inquiry was flashed to Heart's Content, on the bleat coast of Newfoundland, thence across the Atlantic Ocean to Valentia, on the southwest coast of Ireland, and so across the English Channel to Brest. From the end of the route it was doub led back to St. Pierre et Miquelon, and so slanted down to Duxbury. The whole matter took only about fifteen

ninutes. At about twenty minutes past man in charge of the French end of the wire, whose table was not more than twenty feet from the sleeping operator in the next room, began to get intel-ligence. He had in a few seconds record ed this somewhat surprising message "Go into the next room and wake th nan there.'

Crosby was aroused at once and the position explained to him, when he picked up his key and the business of wo hemisphers was again resumed.

Flies' Eyes.

Whoever thinks the male the superior animal finds no rest for the sole of his foot in the contemplation of what we, in the sublimity of our self-conceit, call the lower animals. In our general ignorance of the housefly we do not know just how foolish and no-account the male is, but we may reasonably infer that his eyes are so close together that they touch cach other. That't always a bad sign. If you see anybody with eyes close together you are entitled to think little of his intelligence. The fly has two sorts of eyes, the big

mpound one, 4,000 in a bi side of the head, for knocking about in the daylight, and three simple eyes or the top of the head for use in a poor light, sewing and fine print. Before go ing into ecstasies of admiration over the creature that has 4,000 eyes on each side of its head it might be well to rer that they are not of much ac In case of old flies kept ove winter, the compound eyes cave in and er broken, yet the fly seems to get along get broken, yet the hy seems to get along, and find food. One kind gentleman varnished over the simple eyes and plucked off the wings of some flies. He found that he might hold a candle close nough to burn the compound eyes of the fly before it had a suspicion that any thing out of the common was going on.
In daylight he took a knitting needle and brought it up in front of the fly close enough to touch its antennae be-fore it dodged. If the knitting needle un on one side Mr. Flv picked up his sticking plasters quite lively.—Harvey Sutherland in Ainslec's.

Siberian Labor Cheap and Efficient.

Lahor, its cost and kind, is an im portant factor in the future develop-ment of Siberia's mineral wealth. Price paid for labor in Russia and Siberia re exceedingly low-from fifteen cent a day in the region of the southern Urals, where much grain is raised and where the country is thickly settled, to Si.50 a day in northern and eastern Siberia, in the regions of intense cold, and where the mines are remote from the sources of supply. In all cases the laborers feed themselves. The reason of the cheapness of mining labor in Siberia is that the wants of the people are few. The workmen are of the easant class, and it may be said that the larger proportion of them can neither read nor write. Their food consists of mutton, black bread, domestic fowls, eggs, milk and tea. Mos of the necessaries of life are supplied by their own farms or gardens, and their purchases, besides tea, sugar and vodka (the national stimulant), are few Their clothes cost little and their enjoyments are usually limited to the cele-bration of the numerous civil and re-ligious holidays by mutual visiting and the consumption, in greater or less quan titles, of yodka. In no country can be found men who more cheerfully sustain the hard labor, privation and sudder and severe changes of climate Russian and Siberian pesants Lord Roberts' Nevers.

Never passes a comrade,

Never smokes. Never has patience with those who Never uses an oath, Never parades his picty. Never forgets a name or face,

Never omits to return a salute, and Never neglects to give praise where raise is due, St. James's Gazette.

Never forgets to thank those

who

INSPECTED BY AN INSPECTOR. just the Man the Montana Postmaste Had Been Looking For.

Omalia was headquarters for this en omana was negaquarters for this en-tire district a few years ago. The chief inspector there was informed that a postmaster in Montana was not sending in reports of his office receipts, etc. Re-peated letters and warnings had no effect, the postinuster was silent.

At length the indignant chief detailed Inspector Furay to proceed to Montan and investigate the strange silence. Af ter a long and tedious ride by rail and stage Furay arrived at the provoking post-office. There were two dwellings in the town and but two men. On of the small houses was stocked with few dry goods, groceries and general inerchandise. Furay entered and saw a lank individual on top of a counter Furay asked where the post-office was "Right hayr," said the tall man, puf

fing his pipe.
"Who is the postmaster?" asked Fu-

ray.
"I be," was the indifferent response "Is there any mail here for me? Mame is Furny."

"Luk vonder fer v'rself." responde The postmaster, with another puff at his pipe, and he pointed to a box at the other end of the counter. The inspector did so, and then asked if the postal business there was always conducted in such a manner.

"Why, suttinly," said the lank smok

The inspector then announced himseland proceeded in vigorous terms to state the law regarding the handling of mail, and the absurdity of allowing pole to pick out their own letters.

"What yer goin, to do about it?" gueried the postmaster calmly.

The inspector stated sharply that if necessary he could revoke the postmaster's commission at once, etc.

"Could yer take this hyar office away, from the inspection, and the postmaster's commission at once, etc.

roin, me immediately?" asked the post

roin, me immediately? asked the pos-master in surprise.

"Of course I could," replied the in-spector fartly. "If you had read the regulations you'd know that."

"Wal," said the postmaster, straight-

Arguments were futile. Furay took it way, and, as the only other man in own profanely declined the honor of eing postmaster, the inspector discon tinued the office, which accommodated out eight people.—Denver Post.

SAVED BY ANOTHER BEAR. One Bear Was Drowning His Mate When a Third Interfered. But for the energetic and almost hu

nan action of one of the bears in the rage at City Park yesterday afternoon, here would have been a death by frowning in the colony. One of the drowning in the colony. One of the cars in the cage held the head of another under the water until the first was hearly asplyxiated and would probably have held the victim there till he died had not a third bear in the cage become alarmed at the struggles of the drowning animal and rushed to the rescue getting him out of the water barely it water-soaked bruin was nearly smoth-ered and the rescuing hear had to rol him about considerably before he show ed any signs of life. After he had re zovered, the beast which nearly caused the casualty became conscience-stricker er the n prank and during the rest of the after noon showed by his deferential manne and solicitous demeanor that he wa horoughly penitant.

There are seven animals in the bear pit at the park, three being on one side and four on the other. During the heated weather a hose is sprayed con stantly into the pit. On one side of the pit is a trough which is full of water and in which the bears roll and toss throughout the day. Yesterday afterthroughout the day. Yesterday after noon two of the three bears in one compartment, after playing around in the cage for some time, rolled into the wa-ter, where they continued cuffing and hauling each other about evidently in play. After a scuffle one got the other's head in his paw and, throwing the weight of his body on him, pushed his body, head and all, under the water, holding it there firmly. The victim struggled hard, but the top-bear had him absolutely under control and he was unable to raise his head out of the water to breathe. The third bear watched the antics of the top bear for some time in an apparent disinterested man ner until it appeared to suddenly daws upon him that there was some danger, Then he immed into the trough pushing the top bear away dragged the recumbent and almost lifeless form o he under animal out of the trough on the cement floor of the cage.

For a short time it appeared asthough

he bear was really dead, and the of fending bear was commercing to whine pitiously when the nearly drowned ani hal snorted and opened his eyes. With in half an hour all was screne in the cage, but the two bears did not play in he water any more, Denver Repub lican.

"House of the Sun."

On the island of Mani, a sail of ninety niles from Honolulu, there is the larges oleanic crater in the world. It is he summit of Haleakala, which terpreted, means the "House of the Few Americans have ever seen t. It is the crater of an extinct volcano, and not even a shadowy native radition recalls the time of its activity Still it is a young mountain, as mountains go, for its sides have not yet been seamed and broken into valleys by the ction of wind and stream. Nor is it easy to realize that it is two miles high or it vaises its huge bulk from the level of the Pacific in smooth and gradua lopes.

Fishermen of the North Pacific coast ire undertaking a movement for the destruction of sca lions, the inveterate nemies of salmon and other food fishes nd which annually make incalculable ravages in the schools of Chinooks steelheads and other varieties of salmon hat hover off the Washington and Oregon coast.

It doesn't take a particularly share fellow to cut a figure in society.



Frenchmen have decided that base ball is too dangerous and rough to sucseed their national game of duelling.

Baron Krupp, head of the great cannon works at Essen, is reported to be worth \$5,225,000. If he is not careful he may "die disgraced."

If young Mr. Vanderbilt wants to write his name large on the roll of rail-road inventors he has only to invent a car with shade on both sides of the aisle.

There is only one lighthouse in Alaska. That is a little concern of the "bug" light description, which is at Sitka. Navigators in that region are, however, glad of even this small favor-

West Virginia increased forty per ent, in population between 1870 and 1880, twenty-three per cent. between 1880 and 1890, and twenty-five per cent. between 1890 and 1900, but it is, outside of Wheeling, lacking in large cities, hav-ing no other city of as much as 12,000

A year ago an American dollar in Brazil was worth approximately eight milreis. Owing to the recent appreciation of Brazilian money it is now worth only three and a half milreis. And as the American missionaries in Brazil are paid in American money, they receive for it less than half as much Brazilian as formerly, while the purchasing power of the money remains the same.

Spain is the latest country to follow Greece and Italy with a law against the export of antiquities without a special permit. Owners of antiquities that have any reference to the history of Spain and Spanish are to enter the titles of their treasures in a register. Manuscripts, books, medals and costumes, musical instruments and weapons, carv-

"Wal," said the postmaster, straightming up suddenly and placing his hand
on his hip pocket in a suggestive way—
"wal, I'll jes give yer ten minutes to
lake it away then. Yer the feller I've
peen waitin fer six years, Now, I kin
git rid of this hyar blamed post-office,
an I'll do it. Take it away, Mister Inspector, if ye value health and happiness. After six years I'll git shu of
his offis. Hoorah! Now be quick!"

Arguments and weapons, carvings, statues, pottery and brasses are indued in the index.

An indication of the progress in mathufacturing inotor vehicles is furnished by the great rush in the automobile section of the Patent Office at Washington,
where the number of applications is said
to be so great as to necessitate the employment of five special examiners. The
away, and, as the only other man in
laway, and, as the only other man in
laway, and, as the only other man in
low in the index. electric motors, steam motors acetylene motors and compressed air

> Prosperity has pulled the railroad companies in the hands of receivers out of all their difficulties. During the past six months there were, accordi Railroad Age, only three small railroad receiverships. These represented a to-tal trackage of only sixty miles. Dur-ing the first six months of 1900 nine roads, representing 978 miles of track and a capitalization of \$56,000,000, fell into receivers hands. With the exceptions noted, these have since paid off their obligations and been released.

> An advertisement recently appeared in the London Times, offering for sale the best authenticated residence of George Washington, near Banbury, England, containing seven bedrooms, three reception rooms, kitchen, offices, with stabling and outbuildings, and 210 acres of land, which produced £195 worth of produce last year." As George Washington was never in England, this probably refers to one of the houses formerly occupied by his ancestors in the town of Sulgrave, near Banbury,

New Zealand instituted the penny postage system the first of the present year. The postmaster general there attempted the plan some time ago, but found neither the United States vor. Australia would agree to lower the rate to one cent. The penny postage system includes Great Britain and the majority of her colonies, and there has been strong talk for years of the United States joining the ranks. The United States postal department has never made expenses, but has a deficit each

For two years the authorities in Italy have been trying to capture the noto-rious brigand Mussolino, but their efforts have been so far from successful that the brigand is now negotiating ith the Government for what he con with the Government for what he cole-siders honorable ferms of surrender. He says that he is willing to go to prison for the rest of his life (capital punishment cannot be visited upon him n Italy), if he can only secure a reverhis first murder. That verdict, he says, was unjust, as he slew his victim in self defense. He apparently feels very little concern over the twenty or thirty nurders he has since committed

It appears that the modern sweet: singer does not live by verse making: alone. The announcement that after forty-five years in the British civil service. Austin Dobson will be retired on a pension reveals the fact that the chief employment of the poet related to fish. For his services in protecting the finny denizers of English waters from the spoliation of illicit fishermen Mr. Dobson received a moderate wage, and the pension which will follow is not regarded as adequate in the case of a mam whose needs include books. Hence Mr-Balfour has interested himself in getting for the gentle poet an additional allowance og \$1,250 a year "for his disowance og \$1,250 a year tinguished services to literature and hiseminence as a poet."

"Are there undeveloped enterprisesleft over from last century open to the capitalists of to-day?" asks O. P. Austin, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, in Everybody's Magazine, He in which wealth may be invested and: arned. In the development of our resources so as to produce at home the soo million dollars' worth of food stuffs, manufacturers' material and manufac tures now obtained from abroad, is the line of endeavor along which great chances lie. We import sugar, fruits. chances he, we import sugar, truts, teas, and fibers which can be grown within the United States. Of our own manufactured imports there are few which cannot be produced in America. Mr. Austin's solution of the opportunity problem is that of converting imports into products,